The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.....NO. 7377. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LOSS OF THE "SCHILLER."

WRECKED ON THE ENGLISH COAST AND 342 LIVES LOST.

SHE STRIKES ON A LEDGE OFF THE SCILLY ISLANDS IN A DENSE FOG ON FRIDAY NIGHT—ONLY FORTY-THREE OUT 385 PERSONS SAVED—LANDING OF THE SURVIVORS AT PENZANCE—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LONDON AND ALONG THE SOUTH COAST—LISTS OF THE LOST AND THE SAVED—SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE LOST—DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL—THE CARGO—SCENES AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE—THE SCILLY ISLANDS AND THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

Yesterday forenoon the cable brought the sad intelligence of another terrible ocean disaster. The steamship Schiller, of the Eagle Line, Capt. John G. Thomas, was wrecked at 10 o'clock on Friday night, off the Scilly Islands, near the British coast. During a heavy fog she struck on the Retarriere (or Retainers') Ledge, near Bishop's Rock, about thirty-five miles from Land's End. Of 385 persons on board, only forty-three are reported to be saved. The Schiller sailed from this port on the 28th ult., bound to Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg. Her course was up the English Channel, through the Straits of Dover into the German Ocean. It is apparent that the Captain, probably owing to the heavy fog, was considerably out of his course. This part of the British coast, however, is notoriously dangerous and difficult of navigation, notwithstanding it is abundantly supplied with lights. The Schiller carried a full cargo and an unusually heavy mail, and was manned by a crew of 124 officers and men. Her cabin passengers were 141 in number; the steerage 120, including four infants, making a total of 385 souls. From the small number of people saved, it is supposed that the ill-fated vessel must have sunk within a short time of striking. The intelligence of the disaster was received in this City in the morning, the first dispatch being followed by the others in the order printed.

THE DISPATCHES.

FIRST INTELLIGENCE OF THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER.

LONDON, May 8.—Intelligence of a shocking marine disaster has just reached this city. The Eagle Line steam-ship Schiller, Capt Thomas, which sailed from New-York, April 28, for Hamburg by way of Plymouth and Cherbourg, has been wrecked off the Scilly Isles. It is believed that 200 persons have perished.

THE DISASTER FULLY AS TERRIBLE AS FIRST SUPPOSED—LANDING OF SOME OF THE SURVIVORS—A HEAVY FOG AT THE TIME OF THE ACCIDENT.

LONDON, May 8—12:30 P. M—Additional particulars thus far received of the wreck of the steam-ship Schiller, show that the disaster is fully as terrible as at first reported. The accident occurred at 10 o'clock last night at which hour the steamship struck on the dangerous Retarriere Ledges near Bishop's Rock. A fog prevailed at the time. A boat belonging to St. Agnes, the southernmost of the Scilly Islands, has landed some of the survivors of the wreck at St. Mary's Island, another of the Scillys. These survivors were picked up while swimming with the tide. They had several narrow escapes from drowning, and were a number of times washed off a rock. They declare that the number of lives lost by the disaster is 200.

A FEARFUL SEA RAGING—ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE FOR BOATS TO LIVE.

LONDON, May 8.—A fearful sea is raging, and it is scarcely possible for boats engaged in searching for survivors to live. The Scilly lifeboat has put off for the wreck.

THE AGENT OF THE LINE GONE FROM PLYMOUTH—A MINUTE-GUN HEARD.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., May 8—1 P. M.—The agent at this place of the Eagle Line has proceeded to Scilly. A gun was heard at 10 o'clock this morning near the scene of the disaster.

FIVE PASSENGERS AND TWO OF THE CREW KNOWN TO BE SAVED—CAPTAIN AND SECOND MATE DROWNED—VESSELS AND BOATS BESIDE THE SHIP.

LONDON, May 8—1 P. M.—Up to this hour, five passengers and two of the crew of the steam-ship Schiller are known to have been saved. It is known that the Captain and second mate were drowned. The steam-ship is now lying broadside on the rocks. She is under water and her mainmast is gone. A steamer and several boats are cruising about the scene of the wreck searching for survivors. The disaster was owing to the dense fog which prevented either of the Scilly lights being seen.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LONDON—SOME HOPE FOR OTHER PASSENGERS.

LONDON, May 8—2 P. M.—The wreck of the steam-ship Schiller has caused great excitement in this city. Extras containing all the particulars at hand of the disaster have been issued by several of the newspapers. Later dispatches hold out the hope that some persons may have escaped and reached other of the Scilly Islands.

TWO ADDITIONS TO THE SAVED—NINETEEN DEAD BODIES PICKED UP—THE PASSENGERS SAVED LANDED AT PENZANCE, AND TO BE FORWARDED TO THEIR DESTINATIONS.

LONDON, May 9—2 A. M.—A dispatch just received here says that Richard Williams and Charles Henry Percy, both of New-York, steerage passengers on the steam-ship Schiller, were saved.

Nineteen corpses and some bales of hay, and various other articles of the cargo of the steam-ship, have been recovered.

The survivors and a portion of the mails recovered have reached Penzance, and will be forwarded from that place to Plymouth by the first train this (Sunday) morning. Those who are going to Cherbourg and Hamburg will be sent to their destinations by the steam-ship Pommerania, of the Hamburg-American Line, now on her way home from New-York, and which is expected to reach Plymouth some time during to-day.

A FURTHER LIST OF THE SAVED—LANDING OF DEAD BODIES—STEAMERS AND LIFE-BOATS STILL SEARCHING FOR SURVIVORS.

LONDON, May 8—2:30 P. M.—Up to this hour it is known that the following persons have been saved from the wreck of the Schiller: H. Hillers, Chief Officer, and a seaman; Lemke and Balling, stokers; Gouldberg, Wallis, Peterson, and Peck, sailors; Louis Reiderer, cabin passenger, of New-York; "Hern," (probably Mr. Henry Stern,) cabin passenger, of Shenandoah, Penn.; "Khun," (probably Mr. E. Kuhn,) cabin passenger, of New-York; "Peste," (probably Mr. Leo Weste,) cabin passenger, of Philadelphia, and F. Schillenberg, a steerage passenger, of New-York.

The bodies of two dead passengers have been landed. Steamers and life-boats are still searching for the survivors or the bodies of the drowned.

HELP FROM PENZANCE—INTENSE EXCITEMENT THERE—THE POINT WHERE THE SCHILLER STRUCK — THE FOG-BELL SHOULD HAVE BEEN HEARD.

LONDON, May 8—3 P. M.—A dispatch just received here from Penzance, Cornwall, says a life-boat and steamer left there at 1:30 o'clock for the scene of the wreck amid intense excitement. The sea is still rough, preventing small craft from going out. Retarriere ledges, on which the Schiller struck, is barely a third of a mile inside of Bishop's Rock, and the steam-ship should have heard the Bishop fog-bell.

TWENTY-SIX MORE PASSENGERS LANDED SAFELY—THE SECOND AND THIRD OFFICERS SAVED—THE CAPTAIN CERTAINLY DROWNED.

LONDON, May 8—5 P. M.—Twenty-six of the persons who were on board the Schiller, in addition to those before reported saved, have landed at Trescow and Bryer, islands belonging to the Scilly group. Among these are the second, third, and fourth officers. The Captain is certainly drowned.

LIST OF SUCH OF THE CREW AS WERE SAVED.

LONDON, May 8—6:30 P. M.—The following members of the crew of the steam-ship Schiller were saved, in addition to those before reported:

Blusiner, Packendorff, Weiser, Dan Blackhouse, Rehberg, Jensen, Adamsen, Hanman, Blohm, Jurgejensen, Werneckl, Fahler, Hoffmann, Ernst Pierson, Piel Ninsah, and Schweinske.

NAMES OF PASSENGERS KNOWN TO BE SAVED—FOUR OTHERS IN A STATE OF INSENSIBILITY AT THE TIME OF SENDING THE DISPATCH.

LONDON, May 8—7 P. M.—The following passengers on the Schiller are known to have been saved: First-class passengers—Mr. Henry Stern, of New-York; Mr. Leo Weste, of Philadelphia; Mr. Carl Kusin, Silas Hexter, of Ashland, Ill.; Charles Frahm, of Davenport, Iowa, and Carl Frantzen, of New-York. Marcus Panwitzer and Charles Jones and wife, steerage passengers. Four other steerage passengers were also saved, but their names have not yet been ascertained, as they are in a state of insensibility.

FORTY-THREE KNOWN TO BE SAVED—TWENTY-FIVE SACKS OF THE MAIL RECOVERED—MORE CORPSES PICKED UP.

LONDON, May 8—9 P. M.—Up to this hour but forty-three in all of the persons who were on board the Schiller are known to be saved. Twenty-five sacks of the steam-ship's mail has also been saved. Several corpses have been picked up floating near the scene of the wreck. Among them was a woman with a child in her arms.

THE LOST STEAMER.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The Schiller was the third vessel built for the company, the Herder and Goethe being her predecessors. She was constructed on the Clyde, in the year 1873, by Robert Napier & Sons, and arrived at this port on her first trip on the 20th of February, 1874, having left Hamburg on the 6th of that month. Her length was 375 feet; beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 32 feet; height of spar deck, 7 feet 4 inches, and height of lower deck, 7 feet 7 inches. She was 3,600 tons burden and 3,000 indicated horse power. She was classed at Lloyds 100 A 1. The machinery was very powerful, and worked so smoothly as to hardly impart any vibration to the ship, and the motion of the screw was not felt at all. The Schiller was full brig-rigged, and had eight large life-boats and three iron decks. The engine was of the compound vertical direct acting principle, and had two cylinders, of 104 inch diameter, with 4 feet 6 inch stroke of piston, and was capable of running the vessel from fourteen to fifteen miles an hour. The steamer had surface condensers, and was furnished with all the latest mechanical improvements. The boilers were four in number, with six furnaces to each; the shafts were all of steel, and 18 inches in diameter; her screw had four blades, and was 19 feet in diameter and had 29 feet pitch. The appliances on board the Schiller were of a superior character. She had thirteen steam-engines, independent of the working engines of the ship. She had a starting and a stopping engine, and a steering apparatus in the middle below the Captain's bridge, both of which put the vessel under the immediate control of the Captain. She possessed every known appliance for safety, having been built according to the requirements of the Lloyd Marine Insurance Company. In point of accommodation for passengers the Schiller ranked among the best vessels of any steamship company. The saloon was 40 by 40 feet, extending over the whole breadth of the ship, and was 14 feet in height, a raised skylight giving the saloon a bright and cheerful appearance.

THE INSURANCE.

Careful inquiry was made in relation to the insurance on the vessel and her cargo, but with meagre results. The agents say that the Schiller was probably insured for her full value, but that this matter was attended to by the owners on the other side. She is considered to have been worth $600,000 in gold. The insurance on the various items in the cargo was effected partly on this side and partly in Europe, but it is not likely that all the cargo was covered.

THE MAILS ON THE SCHILLER.

The following is a list of the mails on board the Schiller:

For London, thirty-two bags of letters and papers.
For Liverpool, eleven bags of letters and papers.
For Glasgow, eight bags of letters and papers.
For Dublin, eleven bags of letters and papers.
For Cherbourg and Paris, twelve bags of letters and papers.
For Hamburg, seventeen bags of letters and papers.

The total number of letters is 36,000.

In addition to these there was on board the entire regular transcontinental mail from Australia and New-Zealand, comprising 162 bags. The latter mail had previously experienced a series of mishaps and consequent detentions.

THE CARGO.

The following is a copy of the manifest of the cargo which was on board of the Schiller at the time she was wrecked. The cargo, aside from the $300,000 in gold, was valued at the Custom-house at $107,148. Its weight was something over 2,000 tons. In addition to the merchandise detailed in the manifest there were on board 250 bags of mail matter, fully 200 of which contained the Australian mail.

Julius Jungbluth, order, 60 packages merchandise.
Herman Brothers & Co., order, 14 bales merchandise.
Herman Brothers & Co., order, 21 bales merchandise.
E. Benedict, E. Rudenberg & Co., 18 reapers in 35 packages.
E. Benedict, E. Rudenburg & Co., 32 reapers in 70 packages.
E. Benedict, Elkan & Co., 2 barrels wheat.
E. Benedict, Andre & Merkerling, 10 boxes mowers and 10 poles.
H. Koop & Co., H. V. Fischer, Bremen, 14 cases leaf tobacco.
H. Koop & Co., H. V. Fischer, Bremen, 36 cases leaf tobacco.
H. Koop & Co., Heitel Brothers, 72 cases leaf tobacco.
F. W. Kriege & Muir, C. Voermann, 2,518 barrels resin.
S. N. Hatch, order, 7 boxes clocks.
American Clock Co., Christopher Christophersen, Christiana, 47 boxes clocks.
Tiedman & Gafney, order, 200 barrels flour.
Stroher & Reitzenstein, Jules Sandtmann & Co., 50 cases leaf tobacco.
Edward Unkart, C. H. Jordan, 500 boxes starch.
Sinclair & Marvin, order, 600 staves.
Barclay & Co., G. Voso, 5 cases merchandise.
New-York Knitting Machine Co., Bergland, Tengwall & Co., 1 case machinery.
Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, Brenatzkie & Co., 25 cases knitting machines.
L. P. Rose, Uhlman & Co., 10 cases merchandise.
Albert Bohme, Albert Bohme, 35 pieces casings.
F. Elmenhorst, A. Teadopf & Co., London, 293 barrels honey.
Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., Ullman & Co., 10 cases cabinet organs.
Halckeu & Co., H. F. Kirsten, 150 barrels beef.
F. Probst & Co., H. J. Blume, 25 boxes nails, 10 cases blacking.
F. Probst & Co., C. Brothean, 88 packages sundries.
F. Hertz & Co., order, 4,000 barrels corn in 1,386 ship bags and 1 sample.
Merchants' Dispatch Line, account of R. M. Warger & Co., Doubleday & Son, 103 cases sewing-machines.
Arnson & Wilczynski, E. Wilczynski, 21 barrels shoepegs and 1 sample.
Jacobowski & Hart, L. Newfeld, 2 cases machinery.
W. A. Wood, James R. McDonald & Co., 33 mowers in 66 packages.
Marks & Co., L. J. Wordell & Co., Stockholm, 4 cases hardware.
Marks & Co., P. Berghaus, Gothenberg, 26 cases merchandise.
Marks & Co., Marks & Co. 1 case forks.
A. C. L. & O. Meyer, J. G. Schlondorf, Bremen, 174 barrels shoe-pegs.
F. Alexander & Sons, account of City of New-York, J. Arthur, F. Meyer, 29 cases cigars.
F. Alexander & Sons, account of City of New-York, G. L. Stryck, Antwerp, 1 case cigars.
J. H. Rosebach, order, 246 packages merchandise.
J. H. Rosebach, order, 5 casks bark extract.
Saxton & Seaoury, M. Wilczynski, 4 boxes machinery.
Lewisohn Bros., order, 20 bales and 6 packages merchandise.
Lehmann Bros., order, Amsterdam, 300 bales cotton.
Lehmann Bros, order, Amsterdam, 500 bales cotton.
Union Line, account of Glick Bros., 10 barrels casings.
E. S. Ballin & Co., E. S. Ballin & Co., Paris, 6 kegs containing $300,000 gold.
L. P. Rose, Jno. G. Rollins & Co., 5ca ses merchandise.
L. P. Rose, F. Naumann, 19 reapers in 119 packages.
L. P. Rose, A. Gunther, 24 reapers in 144 packages.
L. P. Rose, P. A. V. Essen, 28 reapers in 168 packages.
L. P. Rose, A. Gunther, 10 harvesters in 66 packages, 30 packages shut out.
L. P. Rose, Russian Agricultural Agency, St. Petersburg, 40 reapers and 6 mowers in 220 packages.
L. P. Rose, A. Gunther, 18 mowers in 54 packages, 36 packages shut out.
Parcel receipt No. 81, Henry Edye, A. Edye, 1 mower in 2 packages.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

The Eagle Line of steam-ships was first established at Hamburg in the year 1872, or rather the company was formed that year, with a capital of 6,000,000 of thalers, or about $4,800,000. They immediately contracted with eminent Glasgow firms for the construction of eight first-class vessels, all to be of the same dimensions and alike in every respect. The Goethe was the first of the line. She was built on the Clyde, by Robert Napier & Sons, and was delivered in the Autumn of 1873. She left Hamburg soon after, and arrived at this port on Oct. 1, 1873. The second vessel was the Herder, built by Alexander Stephens & Sons. She made her first trip to this port, arriving here on the 25th January, 1874. On her second trip from Hamburg, which port she left on the 19th February, 1874, she met with violent gales, which compelled her to put into Queenstown on the 3d of March, slightly damaged. She was taken to Glasgow for repairs, and her passengers were taken on board by the Goethe on the 5th of the same month, and brought to this port. The Herder, having been repaired, left Hamburg on her next trip on the 30th of April. The Schiller, the steamer just lost, was the third of the line, and was built, as already stated by Robert Napier & Sons, of Glasgow; the Leasing was the fourth of the line and was built by Alexander Stephens & Sons, arriving here on her first trip on the 10th of June, 1874, and the Kloptock, built by J. and G. Thompson, the fifth in order, arrived here for the first time on the 3d of December last. Two other vessels, the Gellert and Wieland, have been built by Alexander Stephens & Sons, but have as yet made no trips. The eighth vessel was not built, the original order for her construction having been countermanded. The stock of the Eagle Company was principally held by large capitalists in Germany, chiefly in Hamburg and Berlin. The cost of each of the vessels was £150,000, or about $750,000. The five vessels hitherto afloat had made, in all, thirty-three round trips, and with the exception of the calamity now recorded, and the slight damage to the Herder, had met with no accident. The Eagle Company, on the 24th of last month, amalgamated with the old Hamburg-American Packet Steam-ship Company, and the vessels were to be turned over to the new companyon their arrival at Hamburg. The Schiller was making her last trip for the Eagle Line, and the Lessing made hers on the 4th inst. The new company was to be known as "The Hamburg-American Packet and Eagle Line."

PASSENGERS AND CREW OF THE SCHILLER.

THE CABIN PASSENGERS.

The following is a complete list of the cabin passengers:

Mr. H. Bachman, New-York.
M. Wasserman, New-York.
Mr. Henry Stern, New-York.
Mrs. C. Gregory, New-York.
Master Frank Gregory, New-York.
Mr. Paul Reiff, New-York.
Mr. Arnold Schwarzenbach, New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Kornblum, three children, and servant, New-York.
Mr. N. Becker, New-York.
Mrs. L. Becker, New-York.
Mr. J. J. Brunner, New-York.
Mr. E. Kuhn, New-York.
Mr. L. Eckstein, New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Mannheimer and two children, New-York.
Mrs. Clara Just, two children and servant, New-York.
D. W. Percival, New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Cramer, New-York.
Mr. Ferdinand Kreuter, New-York.
Mrs. Pauline Forster and infant, New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Riederer and child, New-York.
Mr. Herman Deckritz, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Auguste Deckritz, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Maria Schuhr, New-York.
Miss Bertha Schuhr, New-York.
Mr. L. Selig and Mrs. Elise Selig, Hoboken, N. J.
Mrs. Catherine Hering, New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Munter, New-York.
Mr. Richard Feederle, New-York.
Mrs. E. Neo and two children, Hoboken, N. J.
Miss Catharine Bonath, New-York.
Mrs. L. V. Holzmaister, New-York.
Miss Louise Veitenheimer, New-York.
Mrs. Marie Hess and child, New-York.
W. Metzger, Chicago, Ill.
C. T. Stephan, St. Mary's, Ohio.
Christian Hirni, Ashland, Ill.
Silas Hexter, Ashland, Ill.
Michael Hurlemann, Highland, Ill.
Mrs. S. Holzhauer and child, Troy, N. Y.
Mr. Joseph Wile, Greensboro, N. C.
Mr. Alexander Tobin, New-York.
Mrs. Auguste Ziegler and infant, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Dora Ziegler, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Dora Cohrs, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. A. Meyer, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Lina Kirchmeier, Baltimore, Md.
Mr. C. E. Aulig, Columbus, Ohio.
Mr. Alois Stockmann, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Xavier Reichlin, Detroit, Mich.
Mr. M. Harrison, Hankinsville, Ga.
Mr. Marx Cohen, Montezuma, Ga.
Mr. A. Waterman, Hankinsville, Ga.
Mr. Herm. Sprits, Macon, Ga.
Mrs. R. Cutlow, Shelbyville, Ill.
Mr. G. G. Leonhardt, Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Mary W. Leonhardt, Augusta, Ga.
Miss Jenny Leonhardt, Augusta, Ga.
Mr. and Mrs. John Suppiger, Highland, Ill.
Miss Adaline Suppiger, Highland, Ill.
Master John Suppiger, Highland, Ill.
Miss Ella Flachs, Quincy, Ill.
Miss Anna Eisner, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth Len, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Christine Len, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Friedr. Uhlmann, Columbus, Ohio.
Mr. Otto Kircher, Davenport, Iowa.
Dr. F. J. Kern, Shenandoah, Penn.
Mr. Louis G. Suppiger, Highland, Ill.
Mr. William Zach, Consul of the German Empire, Havana.
Mrs. William Zach, Havana.
Miss Margaret Zach, Havana.
Mr. Joseph Schlitz, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. G. Woltman, Havana.
Mr. M. Kahn, Mattoon, Ill.
Mr. S. Stern, Greenville, Ill.
Mr. Herm. Zinkeisen, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Celine Zinkeisen, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Anna Zinkeisen, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss S. Dimock, M. D., Boston, Mass.
Miss E. Greene, Boston, Mass.
Miss Caroline M. Crane, Washington, D. C.
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schmidt, New-York.
W. T. Smith, New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Friend, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. Dwight Klinck, Fruitport, Mich.
Mr. Leo Weste, Philadelphia, Penn.
Mrs. Hermine Weste, Philadelphia, Penn.
Miss F. Mann, Philadelphia, Penn.
Mrs. Caverly, Georgetown, Col.
Miss Caverly, Georgetown, Col.
Mrs. Ridgway and servant, Georgetown, Col.
Mr. C. W. Walter and two children, Georgetown, Col.
Mr. Herm Stoelting, Georgetown, Col.
Mrs. Ida Stoelting, Georgetown, Col.
Master George Stoelting, Georgetown, Col.
William Kohl, Buffalo, N. Y.
John Williams, Newburg, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schrier, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. Margaret Klemme, Davenport, Iowa.
Mrs. Emma Hansen and child, Davenport, Iowa.
Mrs. C. Klonhammer, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Maria Miltner and child, Milwaukee.
Mrs. Joseph Beyer, Detroit, Mich.
P. A. Paulsen, Davenport, Iowa.
Carl Frahm, Davenport, Iowa.
William Frahm, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Haase, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wohlers and two children, Chicago, Ill.
Gottfried I. Schmidt, Chicago, Ill.

THE STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of the steerage passengers on board:

T. L. Roell and wife, Brooklyn, E. D.
Elise Neo and two children, Hoboken, N. J.
Emiline Steinmetz, Hoboken, N. J.
Annie Milsner and two children, Jersey City, N. J.
Henri Forster, Jersey City, N. J.
Carl Schilling, wife, and child, New-York.
Louise Froschwitsky, New-York.
Oscar Cramer and wife, New-York.
Joseph Holler and wife, New-York.
John Rink, New-York.
Franz Dauer, Syracuse, N. Y.
M. Manguen, Detroit, Mich.
John Joens and wife, Davenport, Iowa.
T. C. Roschman, Davenport, Iowa.
C. W. Gutsche and wife, Davenport, Iowa.
F. Zimmermann, Highland, Ill.
I. Ahrens, Terre Haute, Ind.
Wilh. Schmidt and wife, New-York.
Frederick Sauerbier, Columbus, Ohio.
Aug. Stracke, Davenport, Iowa.
John Nissen, Davenport, Iowa.
Henry Goettsch, Davenport, Iowa.
Carl Janzen, New-York.
Henry Mahr, Chicago.
Doris Brenecke, Troy, N. Y.
Frederick Brenecke, Troy, N. Y.
Christ. Esser, New-York.
Alexander Tobin, New-York.
John Bohnhoff, New-York.
Herman Hangsen, New-York.
Joseph Weil, Greensboro, N. C.
E. Mannheimer, wife, and two children, Philadelphia.
Carl Schneider, wife, and two children, New-York.
Sophie Holzhauer and child, Troy, N. Y.
Frederick Katzenberger, Troy, N. Y.
Ludwig Schneider, New-York.
L. Eckstein, New-York.
Louise Wenchen, New-York.
E. O. Knock, New-York.
Carl Burghard, wife, and two children, Chicago, Ill.
F. Fleutze, Chicago, Ill.
John Becherle, Chicago, Ill.
John Bundick, Chicago, Ill.
B. Mulot, San Francisco, Cal.
Mich. Cetta, New-York.
I. F. Diewohl and wife, Scranton, Penn.
Sophie Winser and child, New-York.
Louise Armbruster, New-York.
Fried. Lapper, New-York.
F. H. Grunberg, Germany.
M. T. Gaimbacher, Brooklyn.
William Santo, New-York.
Philip Santo, New-York.
Henry Jerome, New-York.
R. Mitchell, New-York.
C. H. Percy, New-York.
George Johns, New-York.
R. Williams, New-York.
Mrs. Fannie Evans and child, New-York.
Mrs. Susan Duckfield and four children, New-York.
Kathy Funck, New-York.
Wilh. Kock, Rockport.
F. Schellenberg, New-York.
John Ilg, Williamsburg.
Carol Feil, wife, and child, Williamsburg.
T. Goldsmith, Newark, N. J.
Henry Saupe, New-York.
John Harser, New-Albany, N. Y.
Carl John, New-York.
E. Nelson, New-York.
Thomas Rimmer, New-York.
Thomas Lyneel, New-York.
William Bachtold, New-York.
Theo. Zopfel, New-York.
Christian Roach and wife, New-York.
Aug. Polazoch, New-York.
Mrs. Sophie Haake, Williamsburg.
Mrs. Elizabeth Henning, Williamsburg.
M. A. Horst, New-York.
Wilh. Saller, Highland Falls, N. Y.
Allein Böhmer, New-York.

THE OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the officers:

John G. Thomas, Captain.
H. Hillers, Chief Officer.
E. Polemann, Second Officer.
G. Freese, Third Officer.
R. Heintze, Fourth Officer.
L. Fahrig, Chief Engineer.
F. Conrad, Second Engineer.
H. Roenne, Third Engineer.
J. Kundel, Fourth Engineer.
Dr. A. Boll, Physician.
E. Schmettan, Purser.
C. Putfarken, Chief Steward of first cabin.
A. Felskow, Chief Steward of second cabin.

LIST OF THE SAVED.

CABIN PASSENGERS.

The following cabin passengers have been reported as saved:

Silas Hexter, Ashland, Ill.
Louis Riederer, New-York.
Henry Stern, New-York.
Leo Weste, Philadelphia.
Carl Kuhn, New-York.
John Williams, Newburg, N. Y.
Charles Frahm, Davenport, Iowa.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

The following steerage passengers are reported to be saved:

Marcus Panwitzer.
C. H. Percy, New York.
F. Schellenberg, New-York.
John Joens and wife, New-York.
Carl Jantzen, New-York.
Jan Dunk.

OFFICERS AND CREW.

Among the officers and crew saved are the following:

First officer—H. Hillers.
Second officer—E. Polemann.
Fourth officer—R. Heintze.
Boatswains—Jensen and Packendorf.
Sailmaker—Hirsch.
Stokers—Smike and Bullig.
Sailors—Gouldberz, Wallis, Peterson, Peath, Blasiner, Packendorff, Weiser, Dan Blackhouse, Rehberg, Jensen, Adamsen, Hanmann, Blohm, Jurgejensen, Werneckl, Fahler, Hoffmann, Ernst Pierson, Piel Ninsch, and Schweinske.

LIST OF THE PROBABLY LOST.

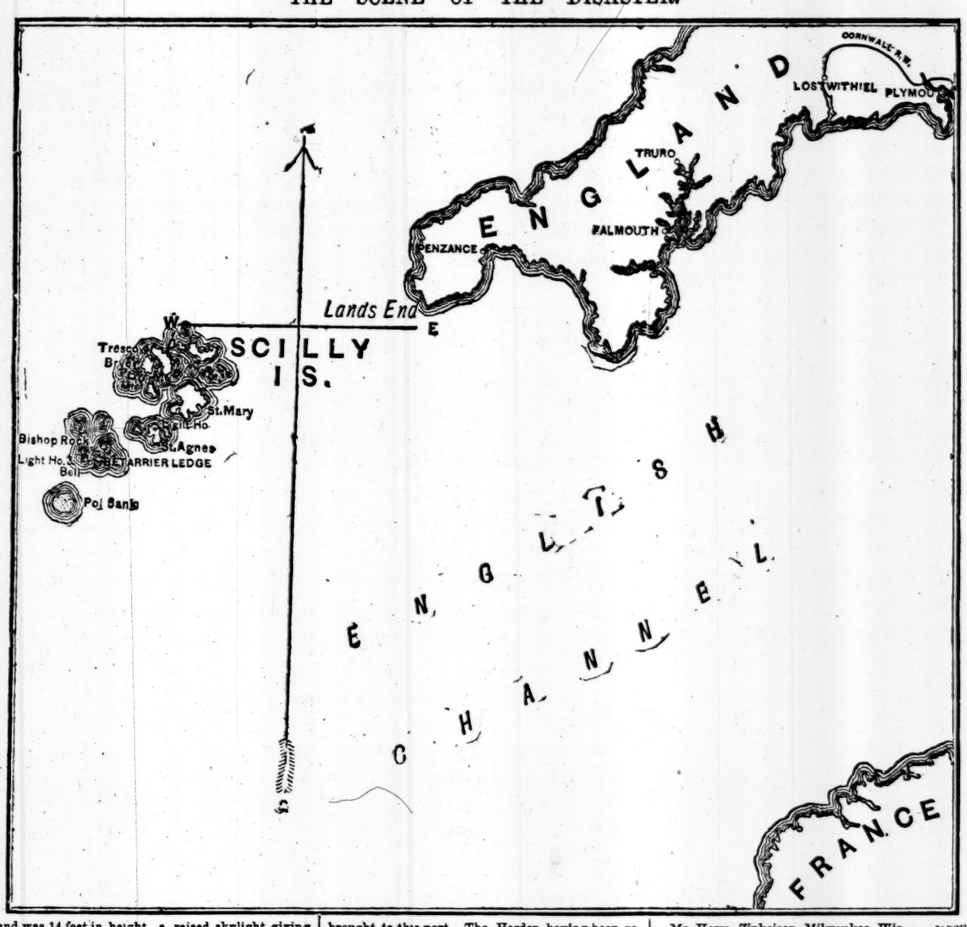
THE CABIN PASSENGERS.

Mr. H. Bachman, New-York.
Mr. William Frahm, Davenport, Iowa.
M. Wasserman, New-York.
Mrs. C. Gregory, New-York.
Master Frank Gregory, New-York.
Mr. Paul Reiff, New-York.
Mr. Arnold Schwarzenbach, New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Kornblum, three children and servant, New-York.
Mr. N. Becker, New-York.
Mrs. L. Becker, New-York.
Mr. J. J. Brunner, New-York.
Mr. L. Eckstein, New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Mannheimer and two children, New-York.
Mrs. Clara Just, two children and servant, New-York.
D. W. Percival, New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Cramer, New-York.
Mr. Ferdinand Kreuter, New-York.
Mrs. Pauline Forster and infant, New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Riederer and child, New-York.
Mr. Herman Deckritz, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Auguste Deckritz, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Maria Schuhr, New-York.
Miss Bertha Schuhr, New-York.
Mr. L. Selig and Mrs. Elise Selig, Hoboken, N. J.
Mrs. Catherine Hering, New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Munter, New-York.
Mr. Richard Feederle, New-York.
Mrs. E. Neo and two children, Hoboken, N. J.
Miss Catharine Bonath, New-York.
Mrs. L. V. Holzmaister, New-York.
Miss Louise Veitenheimer, New-York.
Mrs. Marie Hess and child, New-York.
W. Metzger, Chicago, Ill.
C. T. Stephan, St. Mary's, Ohio.
Christian Hirni, Ashland, Ill.
Silas Hexter, Ashland, Ill.
Michael Hurlemann, Highland, Ill.
Mrs. S. Holzhauer and child, Troy, N. Y.
Mr. Joseph Wile, Greensboro, N. C.
Mr. Alexander Tobin, New-York.
Mrs. Auguste Ziegler and infant, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Dora Ziegler, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Dora Cohrs, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. A. Meyer, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Lina Kirchmeier, Baltimore, Md.
Mr. C. E. Aulig, Columbus, Ohio.
Mr. Alois Stockmann, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Xavier Reichlin, Detroit, Mich.
Mr. M. Harrison, Hankinsville, Ga.
Mr. Marx Cohen, Montezuma, Ga.
Mr. A. Waterman, Hankinsville, Ga.
Mr. Herm. Sprits, Macon, Ga.
Mrs. R. Cutlow, Shelbyville, Ill.
Mr. G. G. Leonhardt, Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Mary W. Leonhardt, Augusta, Ga.
Miss Jenny Leonhardt, Augusta, Ga.
Mr. and Mrs. John Suppiger, Highland, Ill.
Miss Adaline Suppiger, Highland, Ill.
Master John Suppiger, Highland, Ill.
Miss Ella Flachs, Quincy, Ill.
Miss Anna Eisner, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth Len, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Christine Len, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Friedr. Uhlmann, Columbus, Ohio.
Mr. Otto Kircher, Davenport, Iowa.
Dr. F. J. Kern, Shenandoah, Penn.
Mr. Louis G. Suppiger, Highland, Ill.
Mr. William Zach, Consul of the German Empire, Havana.
Mrs. William Zach, Havana.
Miss Margaret Zach, Havana.
Mr. Joseph Schlitz, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. G. Woltman, Havana.
Mr. M. Kahn, Mattoon, Ill.
Mr. S. Stern, Greenville, Ill.
Mr. Herm. Zinkelsen, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Celine Zinkelsen, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Anna Zinkelsen, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss E. Dimock, M. D., Boston, Mass.
Miss E. Greene, Boston, Mass.
Miss Caroline M. Crane, Washington, D. C.
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schmidt, New-York.
W. T. Smith, New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Friend, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. Dwight Klinck, Fruitport, Mich.
Mrs. Hermine Weste, Philadelphia, Penn.
Miss F. Mann, Philadelphia, Penn.
Mrs. Caverly, Georgetown, Colorado.
Miss Caverly, Georgetown, Colorado.
Mr. Ridway and servant, Georgetown, Colorado.
Mr. C. W. Walter and two children, Georgetown, Colorado.
Mr. Herm Stoelting, Georgetown, Colorado.
Miss Ida Stoelting, Georgetown, Colorado.
Master George Stoelting, Georgetown, Colorado.
William Kohl, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schrier, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. Margaret Klemme, Davenport, Iowa.
Mrs. Emma Hansen and child, Davenport, Iowa.
Mrs. C. Klonhammer, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Maria Miltner and child, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Joseph Beyer, Detroit, Mich.
P. A. Paulsen, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Haase, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wohlers and two children, Chicago, Ill.
Gottfried I. Schmidt, Chicago, Ill.

THE STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

T. L. Roell and wife, Brooklyn, E. D.
Elise Neo and two children, Hoboken, N. J.
Emiline Steinmetz, Hoboken, N. J.

THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.



SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE LOST.

CAPT. THOMAS.

Of Capt. Thomas, the agents of the Company and prominent gentlemen of this City to whom he was well known, speak in the highest terms. He was born in Frankfort, where his mother still resides, and though a German by birth, had spent most of his life in the English merchant service, his brother-in-law, a prominent broker of London, having induced him to join the merchant navy. After serving as a youth in sailing vessels to this port and elsewhere, his services were secured by the Peninsula and Oriental Steam-ship Company as a commander, which position he held with honor for a number of years. So excellent was his record that when the Eagle Line Steam-ship Company was organized three years ago, Capt. Thomas was among the first, if not the first, commanding officer secured by them for the opening of their line; and he has since continued in their service. In making the change from the Peninsula and Oriental Steam-ship Company's service to that of the Eagle Company, he felt it to be necessary to familiarize himself thoroughly with the route, and in order to do so took passage on the steamer Holsatia, Capt. James, making the voyage here and back for that purpose. While on his return trip he occupied the engineer's state-room, in company with Mr. Daniel I. Baker, a lawyer of this City, who reports an incident of the voyage and the remarks upon it by Capt. Thomas, which go to show that he was sensitively alive to the dangers attending ocean navigation during fogs. During this trip, and during a dense fog which continued for three days, the Holsatia came within a hair's breadth of having been run down by the City of Limerick. The fog was so thick that it was impossible to discover any object on the deck of the vessel more than twenty feet distant. When the two ships neared each other, those upon the adjoining sides of the respective vessels could see each other clearly, and after the cheers with which the escape from destruction was greeted by those on board of both steamers had died away, the dangers attending navigation during foggy weather became the leading topic of conversation. On this topic, Capt. Thomas said to Mr. Baker that there was no danger which caused him so great concern, when afloat, as a fog, and no occasion on which he felt himself to be more at a loss as to how to prepare in advance for probable danger. That feeling, he said, he believed to be common to all sea-going men who had the responsibility of the safety of a ship resting upon them. This was still his feeling after having passed from the lowest subordinate official position on board a vessel to the highest, and this fact impressed as it is upon the minds of those who are familiar with his feeling in regard to it, leads all who knew him to feel certain that whatever may have been the cause of the disaster, it was not lack of care on the part of the commander of the ship. There is no positive record of his age on this side, so far as is known by the company's officers here, but they feel certain that he was somewhere between forty and forty-five. Singularly enough, Mr. Baker, who also knew him well, for he had always made his house his home since their acquaintance on the voyage already named, does not rate him at more than thirty-two, and feels sure that he was not more than thirty-six or th

company's agents say of him that while here, about six months ago, they desired to put into the steamer a "Hirsch screw," but were at a loss how to do it, for the reason that there was a lack of experience in such work among their men here, and because, even if experienced, there were no suitable tools at command. These difficulties were made known to the Chief Engineer, and, without much delay, he manufactured the necessary tools for the purpose and put in the screw himself. He was about thirty years of age, and was born in Germany.

THE OTHER OFFICERS.

Of the other officers named above there is but little known on this side, other than that they were all men who had had a large experience in the duties to which they had been assigned, and who had commanded the esteem of all in their line of duty who had known them at the time of their employment in the company's service.

THE GERMAN CONSUL ZACH AND FAMILY.

Frederick William Zach, the Consul of the German Empire at Havana, who, with his wife and child and Mrs. Margaret Zach, were on board the ill-fated Schiller, was born in Gorlitz, Germany, and was aged about forty-five years. He was one of the first diplomatic agents in this country from Germany, and was deservedly respected in diplomatic circles. Mr. Zach was an attache of the Prussian Legation at Washington until 1866, when he was appointed Vice Consul of the United German Confederation in New-York, and subsequently, in 1870, Consul of the German Empire in this City. This position Mr. Zach retained until September, 1873, when he was appointed Consul of the German Empire at Havana, which post he held at the time of his departure for Europe. Consul Zach left Havana to visit Berlin and make a European trip, and had anticipated much pleasure from his visit to the Fatherland. Consul General Schumaker, who was intimately acquainted with Consul Zach, speaks in flattering terms of the private virtues and public services of the latter, who is said to have been one of the ablest diplomatic agents of the German Empire in the United States.

OTHER PASSENGERS.

Mr. R. B. Caverly was formerly Secretary of Legation at Peru. His widow and daughter, Miss Amy Caverly, were on a visit to Europe for the sake of the daughter's health. She is well known in the social circles of this City and Washington as an accomplished lady. The Caverly's were traveling in company with Mrs. Ridgeway and her son-in-law, Mr. C. W. Walter, and two children. They resided at No. 15 East Forty-third street. Mrs. Caverly is a daughter of Judge Nathan Crosby, of Lowell, Mass., and has lived with him.

Mr. Joseph Schlitz was President of a banking association of Milwaukee.

Mrs. Marie Hesse was the wife of Dr. Richard Hesse, of No. 191 State street, and the daughter of Mr. J. Kittel, of the firm of J. Kittel & Co., of Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay street. She was only twenty-two years old, and her child was only one year old. She was on her way to Saxony.

Mr. Ferdinand Kreutzer was an optician, doing business at No. 166 East Houston street. He was on his way to Europe for the benefit of his health. His wife and family reside at the above number.

Mrs. Cora Just was the wife of Mr. Edward Just, shirt manufacturer, of No. 613 Broadway. She was traveling for her health, in company with her two children, Ella and Edward, aged five and two years respectively, and their nurse, a young woman of twenty. All of the four were among the lost. Their destination was Hamburg.

Mr. H. Bachman, a first cabin passenger, resided at No. 117 East Fortieth street. In company with Mr. A. Wasserman, his nurse, he had sailed for Europe in the Schiller for the benefit of his health, which had some time since received a violent shock from sun-stroke, the effects of which had severely impaired his constitution and unfitted him for labor. Ten years ago he did business in Texas and California as an Indian trader, making enough money to enable him to live comfortably. He was about forty-five years of age, and unmarried. Mr. Wasserman, his friend and companion, was about sixty years of age, and some years ago was a merchant, doing business in the Eastern States.

Mr. J. J. Brunner was a member of the firm of Henry & J. J. Brunner, importers, at No. 70 Leonard street, and had gone abroad to make purchases for his house. He was well known to the trade, his house being one of the oldest in the City. His friends were unwilling to give him up as lost, and the intelligence that a few additional persons had been saved inspired them with the hope that he might be among the number.

Mrs. Sophie Holzhauer was a passenger in the second cabin, and was accompanied by her child, a boy two years of age. Mrs. Holzhauer lived in Troy, N. Y., where her husband is a cutler. She undertook the voyage for her health and to visit her parents in Giessen.

Mr. Michael Kornblum, who, with his wife and three children and a servant are reported among the missing, was a resident of this City. His place of business was at No. 6 Howard street. He was a wholesale dealer in waste paper and rags. His son was found in the office in such distress as to be unable to communicate any fact. The probable loss of nearly all his relatives was utterly overwhelming. He strode up and down the office, wringing his hands and crying aloud in agony.

Mr. Dwigh Klinck was a resident of Fruitport, Mich. His brother George is a Deputy Surveyor of this Port.

Mrs. H. Furst was accompanied by her only child, a little girl three years old. Her husband is H. Furst, a dealer in hats and caps, at No. 166 South Fifth avenue. Mrs. Furst was on her way to visit her mother in Berlin.

Mrs. Susan Duckfield, like Mrs. Evans, was going home to Bristol with her four children. She leaves a husband also, at No. 129 Bleecker street in this City.

Mrs. Fannie Evans resided at No. 129 Bleecker street. She was accompanied by her only child, and was on her way to Bristol, her former home. Her husband resides at the above-named number in Bleecker street.

Mrs. Maria Schuhr was the wife of Charles Schuhr, a barber, doing business at No. 54 East Twenty-third street, and residing at No. 337 in the same street. Her daughter Bertha was also lost.

Mr. Oscar Cramer was a photographer, doing business at No. 330 East Eighteenth street. He was visiting Germany with his wife.

Mr. C. W. Walter was connected, it is said, with the Laurel Hill Chemical Works, was a widower, and on his way to Europe with his two children.

The following passengers were also from this City:

Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Riederer and child.

Louis Selig, flowers, No. 494 Broadway, and Mrs. Selig.

Michael Harrison.

Marx Cohen.

Charles F. Haase, physician, and Mrs. Haase, No. 242 East Twelfth street.

William Kohl, machinist, No. 247 Third street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wohlers and two children.

Godfried Schmidt, cabinet-maker, No. 165 Second street.

Christian Stephan.

Charles Just, No. 278 Sixth avenue.

Mrs. Auguste Ziegler and infant.

Among those who are missing is Dr. W. A. Sanders, surgeon of the W. A. Shelton, of the Netherlands and American Steam-ship Company, now repairing in New-York. He volunteered to act in the same capacity on board the Schiller.

Mr. G. G. Leonhardt, who was on board the steamer with his wife and daughter, is a partner of the firm of Messrs. Brown & Co., jewelers, of Augusta, Ga.

Mr. Carl Schmidt, a partner of the firm of Fox & Co., jewelers, No. 2 Maiden Lane, was on board the Schiller, on his way to Germany, where he had some business matters of a pressing nature to attend to. His relatives were very anxious to have him remain over for a day or two, as one of his nieces was to be married the day after the steamer sailed.

Mrs. Gregory, of this City, who was accompanied by her son, Master Frank Gregory, went to Europe on account of her health. At one time she had decided not to go on the Schiller, as she was not satisfied with the state-rooms assigned to her. The matter was at last arranged to suit her, and she sailed in the vessel.

PHILADELPHIANS ON BOARD.

Mr. Leo Weste and his wife, who are among the lost, have been residents of Philadelphia for some years. Mr. Weste was the proprietor of a popular restaurant in Hudson's alley, where he accumulated a comfortable competence. He sold out his business lately and embarked in the ill-fated ship, intending to spend the remainder of his life in his native land.

Miss Fredericka Mann, also among the list of passengers, was a Philadelphian, a young lady, whose parents are now in Europe. Miss Mann had been making a visit to her friends here, and was now returning to Europe. She was a young lady of much cultivation, and a great favorite among a large circle of acquaintances in Philadelphia. Her father was formerly engaged in the German wine trade in that city.

A TROY LADY AMONG THE LOST.

From the Troy (N.Y.) Times.

Our telegrams to-day bring intelligence of the sinking of the Hamburg steam-ship Schiller, with appalling loss of life. Among the drowned are Mrs. S. Holzhauer and child, of this city. On receipt of the dispatch we visited Mr. Holzhaer, (the only resident of the name to be found in the Troy Directory,) at No. 156 North Second street. He is a cutlery dealer, keeping a small shop, and had received no intelligence of his terrible loss. He said that he had expected the ship at New-York to-day, and thought his wife might be home to-morrow. The poor man was overwhelmed with sorrow, and could not realize the truth. He had an impression that the Schiller had been in trouble, and that it had put back for New-York, hence his expectation of its arrival to-day. His wife and child had been absent two weeks, and were intending to visit friends in Germany.

SCENES AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

ANXIOUS MEN AND WOMEN ASKING FOR INFORMATION OF THEIR FRIENDS AND RELATIVES—COPIES OF THE DISPATCHES RECEIVED FROM AGENTS OF THE COMPANY—OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE DISASTER.

As soon as the news of the terrible disaster which befell the Schiller was circulated throughout the City, a general rush was made for the offices of the Eagle Line, at No. 113 Broadway, by friends of the passengers, to obtain information about the vessel. Though the crowd in the office was not very great at any time from about noon up to 6 o'clock P. M., there was a constant stream of anxious visitors pouring into the building. Grief and anxiety were depicted on every countenance as the dispatches received by agents were hastily read over.

The number of passengers from this City on board the ill-fated vessel were comparatively few. Mr. Knauth, one of the members of the firm, assisted by Mr. C. Bergbauer, and Mr. P. Weidenzer did everything possible to supply information to those who called to make inquiries. As soon as the first telegrams were received by the Associated Press announcing the disaster, Mr. Knauth dispatched a telegram to Mr. Stevens, the agent of the line at Plymouth to procure all the information possible and dispatch it to him by cable; and as each telegram was received during the day, several copies of it were written out by the clerks in the office and placed along the counters for the information of those calling to inquire about their friends. Up to 1 o'clock no official report had been received by the company of the loss of the vessel, and the dispatches to the Associated Press contained the only particulars of the disaster. Shortly afterward the following telegram was received:

Consul Kuhn:

Schiller wrecked off Scilly. So far as known only four passengers saved. Names will be sent you from Scilly. Only seven of the crew saved. Captain, second and third officers drowned.

TRANSATLANTIC.

About half an hour later a dispatch was received giving the names of the four passengers known to be saved at that time as Ludwig Reiderer, Henry Stearn, Carl Kuhn, and F. Schillenberg. Soon after after another telegram was brought in from Mr. Stevens, the agent of the line at Plymouth, which read as follows:

Schiller total loss. First, second, and fourth officers, with forty passengers and crew, known to be saved.

Put steamers and life-boat at work. Names survivors unascertained. Will telegraph same when obtained.

The next dispatch received at the company's office was from Mr. Kuhne, one of the members of the firm, who is at present in Hamburg. It ran as follows:

Keep strong hearts; more saved. KUHNE.

This message contained the first ray of hope that came in the dispatches that had been received up to that time, and served to allay in some measure the fears of those who had friends on board the ill-fated ship. Each of the grief-stricken callers at the office seemed for the moment buoyed up with the hope that among those rescued might be the object of their solicitude. After this came the announcement, from the dispatches of the Associated Press, that forty persons in all were reported to be saved, but how many of these belonged to the passengers could not be ascertained. It was now 4 o'clock, and during the two hours previous the crowd in the office had been greater than at any other time during the day. Several of those who called still lingered about the counters anxious to learn if any further particulars of the disaster could be obtained. Half an hour later the following dispatch from Penzance was received from Mr. Stevens:

To Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, New-York:

Hiller, First Officer; Polemann, Second Officer; Heintze, Fourth Officer; Jensen, and Packendorf, boatswains; and Hierch, sail-maker, saved. Passengers saved—Leo Weste, Henry Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Peath, Jan, Dunk Hepter, Frohm, Carl Kuhn, Marcus Perither, Schillenberg, Jansen, Reiderer, Fehr, Williams; Smike and Bulling, stokers; Gouldberg, Wallis and Petterson, sailors. Survivors expected at Penzance to-morrow morning; will then obtain detailed list.

STEVENS, Penzance.

Mr. Knauth then announced to those who were in the office that no further dispatches were expected. It was about 9 o'clock P. M. when the above telegram was forwarded, and as Penzance is some fifty miles from the scene of the disaster, and, as a steamer would take some four or five hours to reach that place from the Scilly Islands, no further information could be received before morning. Mr. Knauth stated that the office would be open from 9 until 12 o'clock A. M. to-day to give information to those desiring it. He expects to receive at an early hour this morning a complete list of the passengers who have been rescued from the wreck.

During the day several heartrending scenes were witnessed at the company's offices. Early in the afternoon among those who crowded around the counters in search of information was Mr. Charles Schuhr, a barber, doing business at No. 54 East Twenty-third street. It was apparent to all that he was in deep distress as he read over the names of the passengers reported to be saved. He burst into tears as he turned away. One of the by-standers asked him if he had any friends on board, to which he exclaimed, "My wife and child are lost!" He left the office weeping bitterly. Mr. Oscar Cramer, photographer, No. 330 East Eighteenth street, who was on a visit to Germany with his wife, is also supposed to have been lost, and his friends here were in deep distress. A friend of Mr. J. Brunner, merchant, of No. 30 Leonard street, who was on board the Schiller, called to ascertain whether his name had been reported among those saved.

A member of the Stock Exchange Board called at the office several times to inquire about Mrs. Caverley, who went to Europe with her daughter on a pleasure excursion. Mrs. Caverley is well known in New-York and Washington society as a very brilliant and accomplished lady. She is a daughter of Judge Crosby, of Lowell, Mass., and widow of the late R. B. Caverley, formerly Secretary of Legation to Peru. Mrs. Ridgeway, of No. 15 East Forty-third street, and her son-in-law, Mr. C. W. Walter, were traveling with her. Mrs. Ridgeway was going to Europe for the purpose of visiting the places where two of her daughters died recently.

Mr. Henry Stern, of this City, a member of the firm of Sonneborn, and a passenger on board the Schiller, telegraphed his friends yesterday to this effect: "Safe; send letters to Berlin."

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN.

As soon as it became generally known through Hoboken yesterday that the Eagle steamer Schiller had been lost, a crowd of citizens from Hoboken and vicinity flocked to the docks. Most were led there by motives of curiosity; a few to make inquiries concerning missing friends. Those of the former class stood gazing vacantly down the stream as though expecting to see the lost steamer sailing into port. Those of the latter class were sent to the office in New-York.

Search was made last evening for relatives and friends of those from Jersey City, Hoboken, and Newark whose names appeared in the passenger lists. Only two of these could be found. The names of others could not be found in the Directory; and inquiry throughout Hoboken and Jersey City failed to elicit any information concerning them.

Among those reported lost are Mrs. Neo and two children, of Hoboken. The reporter discovered a Mr. Neo, at No. 154 Garden street, Hoboken. He is an advertising agent in New-York. Evidences of recent weeping indicated that he had sustained an affliction that had touched his heart. In reply to the reporter's inquiries, he stated that the lady and children on the vessel were his wife and two boys, Henry Neo, ten years of age, and Walter Neo, eight years old. They sailed in the Schiller to make a visit to his parents and his wife's parents, who reside in Lubec. His wife, he said, taught a private school in Hoboken.

At No. 12 Park avenue, in Hoboken, the reporter found a son of Mr. and Mrs. Selig, whose names appear upon the passenger list. The lost couple resided at No. 143 Meadow street, Hoboken, where they kept a dry goods store. Lately Mr. Selig's health became impaired and he sold his store out. He sailed in the Schiller for Hamburg, where he intended to remain till his health should have improved.

Henry Forster, of Jersey City, is among those reported lost. One Henry Foster, a ship carpenter, appears in the Directory as residing on Union street, Old Bergen, but it could not be ascertained whether he is the man whose name appears on the list.

No relatives of Annie Milane, or of Emeline Steinmetz, of Hoboken, who were among the ill-fated passengers, could be found either in Jersey City or Hoboken.

THE PASSENGER LIST TELEGRAPHED TO HAMBURG.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please note the fact that for the information of the relations in Germany of the passengers by the ill-fated steamer Schiller we have telegraphed the names and residences of all the German passengers to the chief commercial paper in Hamburg.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
Freight Agents of the late Eagle Line.

No. 27 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET, NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 8, 1875.

THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCILLY ISLANDS—A ROCKY AND DANGEROUS COAST—DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF FORMER WRECKS.

The Scilly Islands are a remarkable group at the entrance of the British Channel, about thirty miles west-south-west from the Land's End, in the County of Cornwall, and are comprehended between 49° 51′ and 50° north latitude, and between 6° 11′ and 6° 30′ west longitude. The group is of circular form, about thirty miles in circumference, and contains about 140 islands in all, though only a few of the larger ones are inhabited. In all they have a population of from 2,000 to 3,000 souls. The islands are surrounded by a deep sea, from which they rise for the most part abruptly, with rugged sides. In the channels which separate them the depth of the sea is much less, and in several parts extensive flats, some of them dry at low water, and others covered with water only knee deep, extend from island to island. The islands and rocks consist almost entirely of granite, and the shores are covered in some parts by a coarse sand, the detritus of granite, and in other parts by a fine, shining, white sand. The climate is milder and more agreeable than that of Cornwall, but this advantage is counterbalanced by the frequent occurrence of the most sudden and violent storms. By those who have kept journals it has been found that not more than six days of perfect calm occur in the course of the year, and that the wind blows from between south-west and north-west for more than half that period. St. Mary's, the most important island, consists of two portions, the smaller of which, called "The Hugh," is united to the other by a low sandy isthmus, on which stands Hugh Town, the principal place in the island. To this island the survivors of the Schiller were taken by the boat which put out from the Island of St. Agnes and rescued them. This latter island is the southernmost of the larger ones of the group, and on it there is a light-house 138 feet high, with a revolving light, which can be seen for seventeen miles. On Bishop's Rock, otherwise known as the Bishop and his Clerks, which is less than three-quarters of a mile from Retarriere Ledge, upon which the steamer was wrecked, there is another light-house, 110 feet high, with a flashing light, which can be seen for sixteen miles. There is also a fog-bell on Bishop's Rock. This group has always been dangerous for vessels, and many ships have been wrecked on the numerous shoals and reefs by which it is surrounded. On Oct. 22, 1707, Sir Cloudesley Shonel, an English Admiral, while on his return from Toulon with nine ships of the line, was wrecked off these islands on the Gilstone Rock. His own ship, the Association, went to pieces and all on board were drowned. The Eagle and the Romney and the Firebrand shared the same fate, but from the last named the Captain and twenty-four men were saved. The Phenix was driven on shore, and the St. George struck heavily, but was got off again. The Royal Anne was saved by the presence of mind and dexterity of Sir George Byng and his officers. She was so near the Trenemer Rock that as she passed it she knocked off the larboard quarter gallery. Altogether about 2,000 men lost their lives in the storm. Accounts differ concerning the fate of Sir Cloudesley. According to one story he managed to reach the shore alive and was murdered by an Islander for the sake of a valuable ring he wore. In another account he is stated to have been drowned and his body washed on shore, where it was found by some fishermen, by whom it was stripped and buried in the sand. Mr. Paxton, the Purser of the Arundel, hearing of the affair, found the men and compelled them to tell where they had buried the body. He then had it taken to London, where it was buried in Westminster Abbey. In later years the loss of the steamship Thames, on a passage from Dublin to London, when out of sixty-five, four only were saved, and the wreck of the Duro, where none were saved, are especially noticeable.

The Scilly Islands are generally considered to have been the Cassiterides or Tin Islands of the Greeks and Romans, and were used by the Romans at one time as a place of banishment. Their ancient name is supposed to have been Sylleh, signifying flat rocks, dedicated to the sun. It has been traditionally alleged that anciently a tract of land intervened between these islands and the present shore of the main land of Cornwall. There are some ruins of Druidical monuments yet remaining, but all other traces of of the ancient inhabitants have disappeared. The six inhabited islands, St. Marys, Treaco, St. Martins, St. Agnes, Bryer, and Sampson, have an aggregate area of 3,580 acres. The soil is generally barren, and trees only grow in sheltered spots. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen and sailors, and a court of twelve persons appointed to manage the civil goverment of the islands generally sits monthly at St. Marys for the trial of suits. Persons accused of felonies are sent to be tried at the assizes for the County of Cornwall. In 1645 these islands were held for Charles I., and in 1649 fortified by the Governor, Sir John Grenville, for Charles II., but taken possession of by Admiral Blake, in the following year, for the Parliament. In the passage from Penzance, between which place and the Isles of Scilly there are regular packets, lies a dangerous ledge of rocks called the Wolf. Other rocks, named the Bucks, the Rennel, and the Seven Stones, also impede the navigation, but a floating light-vessel was stationed near the latter by the Trinity House in 1850. Two bright fixed lights are shown nightly, from sunset to sunrise, one on the mainmast, burning at an elevation of thirty-eight feet from the surface of the water, and one on the foremast, burning at an elevation of twenty feet above the same level. In ordinary weather, the lights on Bishop's Rock and the Isle of St. Agnes can be seen from the spot where the Schiller was wrecked, and the sound of the fog-bell easily heard.

The following description of the Scilly Islands is taken from an article which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* in 1872:

"If the sea were to rise 1,700 feet on the coasts of Devonshire, leaving nothing of that beautiful country above water except the rounded granite summits of a few prominent Dartmoor hills, crowned with their rocky covering of tors and boulders, a pretty exact repetition of the features of the Scilly Islands would thus be produced. Surrounded by deep seas, they are divided by shallow inlets and lagoons, so that fords exist at some periods of tide from one islet to another. The surfaces are rounded, the slopes gentle, but the ubiquitous granite protrudes everywhere in magnificent masses; the rocks of Peninnis equal, or even surpass, in that style of grandeur all the Land's End district of Cornwall has to show. But the decomposed granite bears tolerable crops of corn, excellent ones of vegetables, while the flowers—particularly round that ancient convent ruin of Tresco, where the late proprietor dwelt—surpass probably anything which Great Britain can furnish in comparison, and may perhaps be rivalled on the west coast of Ireland, but certainly not exceeded anywhere on this side of the Bay of Biscay. The natives are not of old clannish race like those of the Hebrides; they form rather (if this may be said without provoking national wrath) a "scratch" population. The islands seem to have been almost untenanted—partly from fear of Barbary pirates—until Queen Elizabeth established a fortress there. Then the necessities of trade and pilotage gradually drew people thither from the mainland, and they now somewhat exceed 2,000 in number."

NOTABLE WRECKS OF FORTY YEARS.

THE RECORD OF OCEAN DISASTERS—THE PRESIDENT, ARCTIC, PACIFIC, AMAZON, CITY OF BOSTON, &C.

The loss of the Schiller and the accompanying sacrifice of life call vividly to the attention of every one the sad record of disaster on the ocean, and the exhibit of notable wrecks becomes interesting, melancholy though it is. In March, 1841, the the steam-ship President sailed from New-York for Liverpool. Two days after she sailed a terrible gale swept over the ocean, and the vessel foundered, as is supposed, for not a soul survived to tell the details of the calamity. Three hundred persons perished by this disaster, and among her passengers were Tyrone Power, the gifted Irish comedian, a Canadian Bishop, and other prominent personages.

The Amazon, a West India mail steamer, left Southampton, England, on Jan. 2, 1852, and when off Scilly, about 100 miles west of where the Schiller was wrecked on Friday night, she was found to be on fire, having caught near the engine-room, and 102 of the 161 passengers were burned to death or drowned. The others escaped in a life-boat, or were picked up by passing vessels.

No ocean disaster has ever occurred that has caused more grief and consternation among the residents of this City than the loss of the Collins steamer Arctic, on Oct. 27, 1854. She left Liverpool on the 20th of that month, and during a dense fog on the 27th came in collision with the French iron propeller Vesta. Capt. Luce, supposing the propeller was badly injured and in danger of sinking, while he believed his own ship comparatively uninjured, made an examination of the latter, and then sent off four of his boats to look for the Vesta, which, meanwhile, badly disabled, was heading for Halifax, which it succeeded in reaching safely. In less than half an hour after the boats had gone, Capt. Luce discovered that his own steamer was leaking very badly, and the conviction was soon forced upon him that she must go down. Guns were fired and other signals used to recall the boats, but they were too far off to respond to the signals for aid. The remaining boats were hurriedly launched, but they were insufficient to accommodate one-third of those on the fated steamer, and in the midst of the confusion the vessel went down. Capt. Luce and several others were subsequently picked up and brought to this port. Of a total of 439 persons on board, 307 were lost, and of these a good proportion were New-Yorkers.

In 1858 the Hamburg Company's steamer Austria left Southampton, England, bound for this port, on Sept. 4, having on board 538 passengers. On the 13th, in latitude 45° north, longitude 41° 30′ west, the steamer caught fire during the process of fumigating the vessel by the crew, through carelessness, and all on board perished except seventy-seven, who were picked up.

The Collins steamer Pacific, with 186 passengers, sailed from this port in January, 1856, and was never seen nor heard from, nor was a trace of her left to indicate the manner in which she was lost. It was conjectured that she struck an iceberg, filled, and went down. The City of Glasgow, like the President and the Pacific, mysteriously disappeared in December, 1856, with 480 passengers on board. The Hungarian, a new mail steamer belonging to the Allan Line, and plying between the St. Lawrence River and Liverpool, was cast away off Nova Scotia, and 205 persons perished. The Anglo-Saxon, a British Mail steam-ship, went ashore on a reef off Cape Race, during a dense fog, on April 27, 1863. Of 446 persons on board, 237 were lost.

The next notable disappearance of an ocean steamer was the foundering at sea of the City of Boston, in the Winter of 1870. The vessel was commanded by Capt. Holcrow. She left Halifax two days after leaving New-York, and was never seen again, nor has a trace of her since been found.

In September, 1857, the steam-ship Central America foundered during a heavy gale while on her way to Aspinwall. Of the 579 passengers on board, only 152 were saved. In September, 1867, the steamer Evening Star, bound from this port to New-Orleans, foundered during a heavy gale off the South Carolina coast, and 120 persons lost their lives. The steamer San Francisco, a California steamer, bound from this port for Aspinwall, foundered in a cyclone, in mid-ocean, in 1856, and 160 lives were lost.

The Pomona, an American vessel, Capt. Merrihew, left Liverpool, April 27, 1859, bound for this port, with a crew of forty men and 397 passengers, and early on the following morning struck on Blackwater Bank, on the Irish coast, by mistaking a revolving light at that point for the Tuskar Light. The vessel rapidly went to pieces, and of the 437 on board but twenty-four were saved. On Jan. 11, 1866, the steamer London, bound from London to Melbourne, Australia, during a heavy gale foundered in the Bay of Biscay, and 220 lives were lost. Among those who perished were Gustavus Vaughn Brooke, the well-known tragedian; Dr. Woolley, Principal of the University of Sidney; Capt. Martin, and others of note. In 1872, the Missouri, of the Pacific Mail Line, was burned on her way to Aspinwall, involving a loss of eighty lives; and the America, of the same line, the sister steamer of the Japan, the finest vessel of the fleet, was burned in the Bay of Yokohama, while lying at anchor. Fully seventy persons were lost, a majority of whom were Chinese. The steamer was valued at $1,000,000. In 1868, the Legounais, a French steamer, was run down during a fog off Nantucket, while on her way from Havre to Quebec. In the confusion the vessel sank, and 160 persons lost their lives.

The details of the Atlantic wreck on April 1, 1873, by which 547 passengers perished, and of the Ville du Havre calamity on Nov. 23 of the same year, by which 270 persons were lost, are still fresh in the minds of all.

WRECK OF AN AUSTRALIAN STEAMER

LOSS OF MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED LIVES—PARTICULARS OF THE WRECK OF THE STEAM-SHIP GOTHENBURG—THE STORY OF A SURVIVOR.

The Port Denison *Times*, of March 5, in a special supplement, gives full details of the wreck of the Australian steamer Gothenburg, on Feb. 24, a brief account of which has already been received by telegraph. The vessel was on her way from Port Darwin to Melbourne, and there were 125 persons on board of her, including Mr. Justice Wearing; Mr. Pelham, the Judge's Associate; Mr. Whitby, Crown Solicitor; M. Durand, French Consul; Mr. McKay, Government Surveyor, &c. Of these only twenty-two persons are known to have been saved. The following account of the catastrophe is given by a survivor, Mr. P. J. Hogan, one of the passengers:

The steam-ship Gothenburg left Port Darwin on Feb. 16, bound for Melbourne via Newcastle, with a crew of thirty-seven and eighty-eight passengers, and arrived at Somerset on the 19th after a fair weather passage. Stayed on Saturday to take in ballast, intending to start on Sunday. Most of the passengers went on shore, buying shells of the pearlers. About 2 o'clock it came on to blow, and we lost both anchors. Fortunately they kept up steam, or we should have run ashore. There were two of the passengers—Hon. J. Reynolds and Mr. Shoebridge—on shore at the time, who were near being left behind. It would have been a mercy if they had been. We sailed about seven miles and anchored for the night. Next day we had a fair wind, making over eleven miles an hour. We had fair winds from leaving Somerset. Passed Cooktown about 2 o'clock on Tuesday. On Wednesday the wind increased after passing Cape Cleveland, with misty showers. We were expecting to be in Newcastle on Sunday evening. We had been running with jib, foresail, topgallantsail, foretrysail, maintrysail, and mizzen until about 6 o'clock, when the topgallantsail was taken in. Between 6 and 7 it was blowing hard, and the vessel rolling a great deal, when it got steady all at once and she left off rolling. It was remarked by some how smooth it was getting. In less than ten minutes after getting in smooth water she ran on to a reef, the course she was steering at the time being E. by S. ¾ S. The sails were at once taken in and the passengers all ordered aft, the engines working astern, but could not move her. Capt. Pearce told me she would come off all right at 11 o'clock (high water); it was low water when she struck. A lot of casks were taken out of the fore-hatch, and brought on the quarter-deck to lighten her forward. About 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, the Captain ordered the two port-boats to be lowered and taken to the starboard side into smooth water. Four of the crew got into each of the boats. At this time it was blowing a gale, and the boats were near being stove in. One of the boats broke the painter, and was carried away; the other was let go, and neither reached the ship. In the meantime the vessel had swung round and got broadside on the reef, bumping heavily, with a strong list to windward, the sea breaking over her side, washing off sheep, dogs, and everything not fast on deck. The starboard boats were swinging in the davits, containing food and water, to receive the women and children; but the ship heeled over so much that they could not lower them. Shortly after daylight she went over some more, and the sea washed right over her, clearing all passengers off her. Mr. Justice Wearing was the first who was washed over. Mr. Durand, French Consul and agent for the boat, had got his money under his arm. He said he would go on the main-mast, but as he got in the rigging the sea carried him over with the others. At the time the sea came there were about fifty people in the boats. The boats were washed into the water among the men. Both boats were turned over at once. Five men and one woman got on her keel, but the woman was taken off and drowned. The men succeeded in turning up the boat again, but having no oars they drifted away. In the meantime fourteen of us succeeded in reaching the masts. One of the boats that capsized was fast by the painter to the davits. And here I must not pass without speaking of the gallant men—namely, J. Cleland and J. Fitzgerald, passengers; and R. Brazel, fireman, in the way they risked their lives to secure the boat, when Fitzgerald got his leg very badly cut. We lashed ourselves to the masts, and remained there during that day and night, the rain pouring, and blowing a gale, until Sunday morning, when we sailed out the boat and started for the mainland, but, finding that we could not make it we made for an island we saw to the leeward. When we got there we found four of the seamen that left the ship the night she struck. The boat they were in went to pieces and they were making a raft with two spars they found on the beach. The place abounded with fish, birds, and eggs. We stopped there for one day to repair boat, and started to make another island further south, when we fell in with one of the Port Denison boats looking for us. We arrived in Bowen the same evening. We had left the wreck the same morning that the Leichhardt picked up the first boat. The Bowen people sent out three boats to look for us, and Townsville the steamer Bunyip. We were treated very kindly by the residents, who made us as comfortable as we could wish. There were only twelve of the crew and ten of the passengers saved, all the officers and stewards being drowned. It was something frightful to see men, women, and children drowning close to you, and to be powerless to help them. The men and women met death fearlessly—there was not a murmur from any person aboard. When they were struggling in the water they were wishing each other good-bye, as if they were leaving for a short time.

A SCHOONER CAPSIZED.

FOURTEEN OF THE CREW OF A WRECKED SHIP GO DOWN WITH HER—HARDSHIPS OF THE SURVIVORS.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, May 1.

The British bark Marama, which arrived yesterday from Tahiti, brought news which explains the non-arrival of the schooner Margaret Crockard, which was long overdue. The advices are from the Captain of the schooner, and from the master of an English vessel who was a passenger on her. From them it appears that the schooner left Papete on the 22d of February for this city, with a complement of eight men, including the officers, and a light cargo of oranges and tamarack logs. She had on board as passengers a Mr. Osgood, of Papete, and the Captain and crew—twenty-one in number—of the British ship Airey Force, which was wrecked about three months ago on Mangariva Island, in the South Sea. The men of the Airey Force, after a series of adventures and hardships, succeeded in reaching Tahiti, where they were cared for by the British Consul, who placed them on board the Crockard for this port on their way home. During the first day out the Crockard experienced fair weather, and, being a fast sailer, she sped rapidly toward her destination. On the second day she encountered stiff breezes and heavy seas, but, being a stanch craft, no fears were entertained. About dusk the gale began to come in squalls and rain fell. At 11:30 o'clock a heavy squall suddenly struck her with such force as to throw her on her beam ends. The halyards were let loose, and an attempt was made to get the sails off forward, but after a momentary struggle the vessel yielded to the force of the elements and turned bottom upward. The calamity came so suddenly that those who were below had not time to escape. Many of them awoke in the water with every avenue of escape cut off. The crew of the schooner being on deck had time to realize their peril and make their way to one of the boats. Capt. Godfrey, who had just before gone below, escaped through a skylight. Of the four passengers in the cabin, Capt. Coltier, of the Airey Force, alone succeeded in making his way out. Of his men, who were all below, but seven were ever seen afterward. John Elder, the second mate of the Crockard, who was asleep, was drowned, and Osgood met the same fate. Fourteen men, including the two Captains, succeeded in reaching one of the boats and getting clear of the vessel. They remained near her until daylight, when they succeeded in picking up a few oranges and a kit of mackerel. With no other provisions but these, they set out for the Island of Matahiva, 130 miles distant, this being the nearest land. After four days, during which their sufferings from hunger and thirst were intense, they reached the island. It proved to be uninhabited. To their dismay they were unable to find any fresh water, and the only food it yielded was a few cocoanuts. Foreseeing that they must perish if they remained there, the Captain resolved upon a desperate attempt to reach Tahiti. With six men he started on the following day in an open boat. On the second day after leaving the island they were picked up by the Tahitian schooner Island Belle, which immediately started for the island and rescued the remainder of the party in an exhausted condition. The Captain of the Island Belle fed and cared for them and transported them to the Island of Awaa, where he transferred them to the schooner Mary, by which they were conveyed to Papete, where they arrived twenty-six days after the loss of their vessel. The Crockard, which was built on the Sound in 1870, was 169 tons burden. She was valued at $16,000 and was insured for half that sum. Her cargo, valued at $6,000, was fully insured.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

RULINGS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON DISPUTED AND DOUBTFUL POINTS CONCERNING IMPORTATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The following decisions, made since the 1st inst., being of general interest, have been furnished for publication:

The Collector of Customs at Providence, R. I., reported the facts in regard to the addition of two and a half per cent. commissions to the invoice value of certain goods imported, no commissions having been included in the invoice or paid by the importers. The Secretary, in reply, says: "Such addition, in view of the requirements of section 2,907 of Revised Statutes of June 22, 1874, was undoubtedly correct, but in addition to the exaction of duty thereon, section 14 of the act of June 22, 1874, entitled "an act to amend the Customs revenue laws and to repeal moieties" requires that a further addition of 100 per centum of the price or amount so added shall be made and constitute a part of the dutiable value of the merchandise.

The Treasury Department acquiesces in the judicial decision that German sausages were exempt from duty under the special provision for Bologna sausages, and therefore no appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

The Department decides that tobacco scraps are subject to duty at the rate of thirty per cent. ad valorem under the provision of the tariff for unmanufactured tobacco.

The department acquiesces in the judicial decision that certain Japanese wax is exempt from duty, as the wax in question was proved in the trial to be identical with the so-called Chinese wax of commerce.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the Secretary of State, responsive to an inquiry of the United States Consul at Christiana, says there is no authority of law for dispensing with the usual fee for the verification of invoices of goods destined for the Centennial Exhibition.

In response to an inquiry to the United States Consul at Quebec, the department decides that the internal revenue stamps required to be affixed to imported matches cannot be so affixed prior to their importation into this country.

In answer to an inquiry whether the Tariff act of Feb. 8, 1875, section 5, was intended to supersede, or change in any manner the operation of the act of June 6, 1872, section 10, which provided for the withdrawal in bond, without payment of duties, of certain imported materials to be used in the construction and equipment of certain vessels, it is decided that when the articles of yellow sheathing metal and yellow metal bolts are used for the purposes specified, the acts of June 6, 1872, and Feb. 8, 1875, are to be construed in *pari materia*, and that the latter act simply extends to said articles, after fixing the rate of duty thereon as manufactures of copper, the same privileges which were accorded on the use in the same manner of other materials for like purposes in and by the former act. In other words, that the articles specified by section 5 of the act of 1875, are intended to be placed on the same footing as those specified in section 10 of the act of 1872, when actually used for the same purposes, the result with reference to the payment of duties on articles so used being in each case precisely the same. In regard to allowances of five per cent. in lieu of breakage, under the act of Feb. 8, 1875, on champagne imported prior to that date, but withdrawn from

CURRENT LITERATURE.

YEA, I MUST DIE.

Written for The New-York Times.

"Yea, I must die, I know my hour is come;
The sands of life run low;
Nor do I mourn to leave the weary world:
Most willingly I go!

Yet would I pass not poor as when I came,
But solemnly and great,
Like some old king, descend into my tomb
In royal pomp and state.

Give me then of thy gold, O noonday sun,
To fashion for my crown;
And thou, O evening, of thy purple glories,
Wherewith to weave my gown.

And thou, O morn, thy shining pearl, wherewith
My mantle round to gem;
And thou, O night, thy silver stars, to bind me,
Fillet and diadem!"

And they obeyed; and we, on looking up,
Through eyes whose sight was dim,
Saw half the splendors of the earth and heavens
Had passed away with him.

S. STERNE.

THE KEY OF THE CHURCH.

"Johnny, you will have to take the organ on Sunday."

The words gave me a surprise. "I take the organ, good mother! What's that for?"

"Because I was to have taken it, Johnny, and this accident to my finger will prevent it."

Tod and I had just got home for the Michaelmas holidays. Not a week of them, for this was Wednesday afternoon, and we should go back the following Monday. Mrs. Todhetley had cut her finger very seriously in carving some cold beef on the previous day, and old Duffham had put it into splints.

"Where's Mr. Richards?" I asked, alluding to the church organist.

"Well, it is rather a long tale, Johnny. A good deal of dissatisfaction has existed, as you know, between him and the congregation."

"Through his loud playing."

"Just so. And he has resigned in a huff."

"I am out of practice."

"There's plenty of time to get up your practice between now and Sunday. Don't make objections, my dear. We should all do what little we can to help others in a time of need."

I said no more. And, not to lose time, went off to practice there and then.

The church stood in a lonely spot, and I took the way across the fields to it. Whistling softly as I went, and fixing in my own mind upon the chants and hymns.

"Let me see. For the morning we will have the thirty-seventh psalm, 'Depend on God;' there's real music in that; and 'Jerusalem the Golden.' In the afternoon 'Abide with me,' and the Evening Hymn. Mornington's Chant, and the Grand Chant, and the— Halloa, Fred! Is it you?"

A lithe, straight-limbed young fellow was turning out of the little valley. It was Fred Westerbrook, old Westerbrook's nephew at the Narrow Dyke Farm—or, as we abbreviated it, the N. D. Farm.

"How are you, Johnny?"

I shook hands, and asked after Mr. and Mrs. Westerbrook.

"They are both well, for aught I know," he answered. The N. D. Farm is no longer my home, Johnny."

Had he told me Dyke Manor was no longer mine, I could not have been more surprised. "Why, how is that, Fred?"

"They have turned me out of it. Two months ago."

"And why? I never thought it would] come to that."

"Because they wanted to get rid of me; that's why. Gisby has been the prime mover in it—the chief snake in the grass. He is worse than she is."

"And what are you doing?"

"Nothing; except knocking about. I'd be off to America to-morrow and try my luck there if I had a fifty-pound note in my pocket. I went up to the farm last week and made an appeal to my uncle to help me to it and be rid of me—"

"And would he?" I interrupted, too eager to let him finish.

"*Would he?*" repeated Fred, savagely. "He bade me go to a place unmentionable. He threatened to drive me off the premises if ever I put toot on them again."

"I am very sorry. What shall you do."

"Heaven knows. Turn poacher, perhaps."

"Nonsense, Fred!"

"*Is* it nonsense!" he retorted, taking off his low-crowned hat and passing his hand passionately over his wavy, auburn hair—about the nicest hair I ever saw. People said Fred was proud of it. But he was a good-looking young fellow altogether; with a clear, fresh face, and steady gray eyes.

"I can tell you Johnny, I am ripe for any mischief. A man must live. But for one thing, I swear I'd not keep straight."

I knew the thing he meant. "What does she say about it, Fred?"

"What can she say? I have been up there now, sitting for half an hour with her in the old study. There was no opportunity for a private word, though; the young ones were dodging around, playing at 'Salt Fish'—if you know the delectable game. Good-bye, Johnny, lad."

He strode off, with an angry fire in his eye. I was very sorry for him. We all liked Fred Westerbrook. He had his faults, I suppose, but he was one of the most open-natured fellows in the world.

Dashing in at Clerk Bumford's for the key of the church, I sat down to the organ: an antiquated instrument, whose bellows were worked by the feet, as are the modern harmoniums.

The N. D. Farm stood about three-quarters of a mile on the other side the church. Up to fifty years of age, its owner, Mr. Westerbrook, had not married. His dead brother's son had been adopted by him. Fred had lived there as the son and heir, and had been made much of. When Mr. Westerbrook was fifty, he took and married; which was thought to be a regular foolish act, and the parish talked freely about it. She was a widow without children, of a grasping nature, and not at all nice in temper. A high-spirited boy, as Fred was—he was fourteen then—was sure not to get on with her. She interfered with him and thwarted him and told sneaking tales of him to his uncle. It went on pretty smoothly, however, until Fred left school, which he did at eighteen, to take up his abode at home for good and busy himself about the farm. But Mrs. Westerbrook went on disliking him more than ever. Upon the death of the bailiff, some three or four years after, she sent for one Gisby, from a distance, and got Mr. Westerbrook to install him in the bailiff's vacant place. This Gisby was a dark little man of middle age, said to be distantly related to her. He proved to be an excellent farmer and manager, and did his duty well; but from the first he and Fred were just at daggers-drawn. Presuming upon his relationship to the mistress, Gisby treated Fred in an off-hand manner, telling him sometimes to do this and not to do the other, as he did the men. Of course, Fred did not stand that, and offered to pitch him into next week unless he kept his place. But, as the years went on, the antagonism against Fred penetrated to Mr. Westerbrook. It was Gisby who first told Mr. Westerbrook of the intimacy, or friendship, or whatever you may please to call it, though I suppose the right word would be *love*, between Fred and Edna Blake. Edna was one of a large family, and had come a year or two ago to live at the Parsonage, being niece to Mrs. Holland, the Parson's wife. Mrs. Holland was generally ill (and frightfully incapable) and Edna had it all on her hands—the house-keeping, the six unruly children, and the teaching, and the mending, and often the cooking. They paid her twenty pounds a year for it. But she was a charming girl, with one of the sweetest faces ever seen, and the gentlest spirit. Fred Westerbrook had found that out, and the two were in love with one another. Old Mr. Westerbrook went into one of his passions when he heard of it, and swore at Fred. Edna was not his equal, he told him; Fred must look higher: she had no money, and her friends, as was reported, were but tradespeople. Fred retorted that Edna was a mine of wealth and goodness in herself, and he had never troubled himself to ask what her friends might be. And this appeared to be the end of it all; the turning him out of house and home. He was just twenty-four now. I don't wish to imply that Fred was without faults, or that he did nothing to provoke his uncle. He had been wild the last year or two, and tumbled into some scrapes.

Making short work of my playing, I took the key back to Bumford's, and ran home. Tod was in the dining-room with the mother, and I told them of the meeting with Fred Westerbrook. Mrs. Todhetley seemed to know all about it, and said Fred had been living at the Silver Bear.

"What an awful shame of old Westerbrook!" broke out Tod.

"I am afraid there are faults on both sides," sighed Mrs. Todhetley, in her gentle way. "Fred has not borne a good character of late."

"And who could expect him to bear a good one?" fired Tod. "If I were turned out like a dog, would I care what I did? No. I'd go in for all that's bad. As to Gisby, the sneak, hanging would be too good for him."

"Don't, Joseph."

"*Don't!*" retorted Tod. "But I do. She wants old Westerbrook to leave the property to her; that's the beginning and the end of it; and to cut off poor Fred with a shilling."

"Of course we are all sorry for Fred, Joseph," said the mother. "But he need not do reckless things and lose his good name."

"Bother his good name!" cried Tod.

"It is a hopeless case, I fear, Joseph. Fred has been all on the wrong track lately, and done many a sad thing."

"I don't care what he has done. He has been driven to it. And I'll stand up for him through thick and thin."

Tod flung out of the room with the last words. It was just like him, putting himself into a way for nothing. It was like somebody else too—his father.

A fine commotion arose next morning. We were at breakfast, when Thomas came in to say old Jones, the constable, wanted to see the Squire immediately. Old Jones was bade to enter; he appeared all on the shake, and his face as white as a sheet. There had been murder done that night, he said. Master Fred Westerbrook had shot Gisby; and he had come to get a warrant signed for Fred's apprehension.

"Goodness bless me!" cried the Squire, letting fall his knife and fork, and turning to face old Jones. "How on earth did it happen?"

"Well, your Worship, 'twere a poaching affray," returned Jones. "Gisby, the bailiff, have had his suspicions o' the game, and he went out last night with a man or two and met the fellows in the open field on this side the copse. There they was, in the bright moonlight, as bold as brass, with a bag o' game, Master Fred Westerbrook the foremost on 'em. A fight ensued—Gisby don't want for pluck, he don't, though he be undersized, and he attacked 'em. Master Fred up with his gun and shot him."

"Is Gisby dead?"

"No, Sir; but he's a-dying."

"What a fool that Fred Westerbrook must be!" stormed the Squire, getting up and stamping a bit. "And I declare I liked the young fellow like anything! It was only last night, Jones, that we were talking of him here, taking his part against his uncle."

"He haven't been after much good, Squire, since he went to live at that there Silver Bear. Not but what the inn's as respectable—"

"Respectable! I should like to know where you would find a more respectable inn or a better conducted!" put in Tod, all in a heat and with scant ceremony. "What do you mean, old Jones? A gentleman can take up his abode at the Silver Bear and not be ashamed of it."

"I've nothing to say again it, Sir, nor against Rimmer neither. It warn't the inn I was a-reflecting on, but on Master Fred himself."

"Any way, I don't believe this tale, Jones."

"Not believe it!" returned Jones, aghast at the assertion. "Why, young Mr. Todhetley, the whole parish is a-ringing with it. There's Gisby a-dying at Shepherd's—the place he was carried to: and Shepherd himself saw young Mr. Fred fire off the gun."

"What became of the rascally poachers?" asked the Squire.

"They got clean off, sir, every one on 'em. And they couldn't be recognized, for they had blackened their faces. Master Fred was the only one who had not disguised hisself; which was just like his boldness."

There was not much for breakfast for us. Tod rushed off, and I after him. The particulars appeared to be just as old Jones had related. Gisby, taking Shepherd—who was the herdsman on the N. D. Farm—with him, and another man named Ford, had gone out to watch for poachers; had met half a dozen of them, including Fred Westerbrook, and Fred had shot Gisby.

The Silver Bear stood in the middle of Church Dykely, next door to Perkins the butcher's. It was kept by Henry Rimmer. We made for it, wondering whether Rimmer could tell us anything. He was in the tap-room, polishing the taps.

"Oh, it's true enough, young gentlemen," he said, as we burst in upon him with the question. "And a dreadful thing it is. One can't help pitying young Mr. Westerbrook."

"Look here, Rimmer. Do you believe he did it?"

"Why, in course he did, Master Johnny. There was no difficulty in knowing him; he was the only one of 'em not disguised. Shepherd says the night was as light as day. Mr. Fred had his supper here, and went out after it."

"Did he come in later?" asked Tod.

"No, never," replied Rimmer, lowering his voice, as a man sometimes does when speaking very seriously. "He never came in again."

"Where can he be hiding himself?"

"He's safe inside the place of one or other of the poachers, I should say," nodded the landlord. "Not that it would be safe for him or 'or them if it could be found out who the villains were. I think I could give a guess at two or three of them."

"So could I," said Tod. "Dick Standish was one, I know; and Jelf another. Of course their haunts will be searched. Don't you think, Rimmer, Mr. Fred Westerbrook would rather make off than run the risk of concealing himself in any one of them?"

Rimmer shook his head. "I don't know about that, Sir. He might not be able to make off. It's thought he was wounded."

"Wounded?"

"Gisby fired his own gun in the act of falling, and Shepherd thinks the charge hit young Mr. Westerbrook. The poachers were running off then, and Shepherd saw them halt in a kind of heap, like, and he is positive that the one on the ground was young Mr. Westerbrook. For that reason, Sir, I should say the chances are he is somewhere in the neighborhood."

Of course it looked like it. Strolling away to pick up anything else that people might be saying, we gave Fred our best wishes for his escape—in spite of the shot—and for effectually dodging old Jones and the rest of the Philistines.

By the afternoon, great staring hand-bills were posted about, written in enormous text-hand, offering a reward of £20 for the apprehension of Frederick Westerbrook. When old Westerbrook was incensed, he went in for the whole thing, and no mistake.

What with the bustle the place was in, and the excitement of the chase—for all the hedges and ditches, the barns and the suspected houses, were being looked up by old Jones and a zealous crowd, anxious for the reward—it was not until after dinner that I got away to practice. Going along, I met Duffham, and asked after Gisby.

"I am on my way to Shepherd's now," he answered. "I suppose he is still alive, as they have not sent me word to the contrary."

"Is he sure to die, Mr. Duffham?"

"I fear so, Johnny. I don't see much chance of saving him."

"What a dreadful thing for Fred Westerbrook! They may bring it in willful murder."

"That they will be sure to do. Good evening, lad."

Bumford was probably looking out for the fugitive (and the reward) on his own score, as he was not to be seen; but I found the key inside the knife-box on the kitchen dresser, his store-place for it, opened the door, and went into the church.

On one side the church door, as you entered, was an enclosed place underneath the belfry that did for the vestry and for Clerk Bumford's den. He kept his store of candles in it, his grave-digging tools; for he was sexton as well as clerk; his Sunday black gown and other choice articles. On the other side of the door, not enclosed, was the nook that contained the organ. I sat down at once. But I had come too late; for in half an hour's time the notes of the music and the keys were alike dim. Just then Bumford entered.

"Oh, you be here, be you," said he, treating me, as he did the rest of the world, with scanty ceremony. "I thought I heered the organ a-going, so I come on to see."

"You were not in-doors, Bumford, when I called for the key."

"I were only in the field at the back, a-getting up some dandelion roots," returned old Bumford in his usual grumbling tone. "There ain't no obligation in me to be at home everlasting."

"Who said there was?"

"Ain't it a'most too dark for you?"

"Yes; I shall have to borrow one of your candles."

Bumford grunted at this. The candles were not strictly his; they were paid for by the parish; but he set great store by them, and would have denied me one if he could. Not seeing his way clear to do this, he turned away, muttering to himself. I took my fingers off the keys—for I had been playing while I talked to him—and followed. Bumford went out of the church, shutting the door with a bang, and I proceeded to search for the candle-stick.

That was soon found—it always stood on the shelf—but it had no candle in it, and I opened the candle-box to take one out. All the light that came in was from the open slits in the belfry above. The next thing was to find the matches.

Groping about quietly with my hands on the shelf, for fear of knocking down some article or another, and wondering where on earth the match-box had gone to, I was startled by a groan—a loud, dismal groan—coming from the middle of the church.

It nearly made me start out of my skin. My shirt-sleeves went damp. The ghosts of the buried dead are popularly supposed to haunt the churches at night, down with us.

"It must have been the pulpit creaking," said I, gravely to myself. "Oh, here's the match—"

An awful groan! Another! Three groans together. I stood as still as death, calling up the recollection that God was with me inside the church as well as out of it. Frightened I was, but it is of no use to deny it.

"I wonder what the devil is to be the ending of this?"

The unorthodox words brought a reassurance; for dead people don't talk, let alone their natural objection (as one must suppose) to mention the arch-enemy. The tones were free and distinct; and —— I knew them for Fred Westerbrook's.

"Fred, is that you?" I asked in a whisper, as I went forward.

No sound; no answer.

"Fred! · It's only I."

Not a word or a breath. I struck a match and lighted a candle.

"You need not be afraid, Fred. Come along. I'll do anything I can for you. Don't you know me?—Johnny Ludlow."

"For the love of heaven put that light out, Johnny!" he said, feeling it perhaps useless to hold out, or else deciding to trust me, as he came down the aisle in a stooping position, so that the pews might hide him from the windows. And I put it out.

"I thought you had gone out of the church with old Bumford," said he. "I heard you both come away from the organ, and then the door was banged, leaving the church to silence."

"I was searching after the candle and matches. When did you come here, Fred? How did you get in?"

"I got in last night. Is there much of a row, Johnny?"

"Pretty well. How came you to do it?"

"To do what?"

"Shoot Gisby."

"It was not I who shot him."

"Not you!"

"Certainly not."

"But—people are saying it was you. You were with the poachers."

"I was with the poachers: and one of them, like the confounded idiot that he was, pointed his gun and fired it. I recognized the cry of pain for Gisby's, and knew that the charge must have struck him. I never had a gun in my hand at all, Johnny."

Well, I felt thankful for that. We sat down on the bench, and Fred told his tale.

After supper the previous night, he strolled out and met some fellow he knew, who lived two or three miles away. (A black sheep in the public estimation, like himself.) It was a beautiful night. Fred chose to see him home, and stayed there, drinking a glass or two, until he knew not what hour. Coming back across the fields, he fell in with the poachers. Instead of denouncing them, he told them, half in joke, half in earnest, that he might be joining their band himself before the Winter was over. Close upon that they fell in with the watchers, Gisby and the rest. Fred knew he was recognized, for Gisby called out his name; and that Fred did not like; it made things look black against him. Gisby attacked them; a scuffle ensued, and one of the poachers used his gun. Then the poachers turned to run, Fred with them; a shot was fired after them and hit one of their body—but not Fred, as Rimmer had supposed. The man tripped as the shot struck him, and caused Fred to trip and fall; but both were up and off the next moment. Where the rest escaped to, Fred did not know; chance led him past the church: on the spur of the moment he entered it for refuge, and had been there ever since.

"And it is a great and good thing you did enter it, Fred," I said, eagerly. "Gisby swears it was you that shot him, and he is dying; and Shepherd swears it too."

"Gisby dying!"

"He is. I met Duffham as I came here. They have posted handbills up, offering a reward of twenty pounds for your apprehension. Fred; and—and I am afraid, and so is Duffham, that they will try you for willful murder. The whole neighborhood is being searched for you for miles round."

"Pleasant!" said Fred, after a brief silence. "I had meant to go out to-night and endeavor to ascertain how the land lay. Of course I knew that what could be put upon my back would be put; and there's no denying that I was with the poachers. But I did not think matters would be as bad as this. Hang it all!"

"But, Fred, how did you get in here?"

"We hear talk of providential occurrences; there's nothing Mr. Holland is fonder of telling us about in his sermons than the guiding finger of God. If the means that enabled me to take refuge here were not providential, Johnny, I must say that they look like it. When I met you yesterday afternoon, you remember my chancing to say that the little Hellands were playing at 'Salt Fish' in the study, while I sat there talking to Edna?"

Of course I remembered it.

"Directly after I left you," resumed Fred Westerbrook, "I put my hand to my tail coat-pocket for my handkerchief, and found a large key there. It was the key of the church that the children had been hiding at their play; and I understood in a moment that Charley, whose turn it was to hide last, had made a hiding-place of my pocket. The Parson keeps one key, you know, and Bumford the other—"

"But, Fred," I interrupted, the question striking me, "how came the young ones to let you come away with it?"

"Because their attention was diverted to something else, I expect. Ann brought in the tea-things, with a huge plate of bread-and-treacle; they screamed out with delight, and scuffled to get seats round the table. Well, I let the key lie in my pocket," went on Fred, "intending to take it back to-day. In the night, when flying from pursuit, not knowing who, or how many, might be after me, I felt this heavy key strike against me continually: and, in nearing the church, the thought flashed over me like an inspiration: What if I open it and hide myself there? Just as young Charley had hidden the key in my pocket, so I hid myself, by its means, in the church.

Taking a minute to think over what he said, it did seem strange. One of those curious things one can hardly account for; the means for his preservation were so simply natural and yet almost marvellous. Perhaps the church was the only building where he could have found secure refuge. Private dwellings would refuse to shelter him, and other places were sure to be searched.

"You are safe here, Fred. Nobody would ever think of seeking you here."

"Safe, yes; but for how long? I can't live without food for ever, Johnny. As it is, I have eaten none since last night."

My goodness! A shock of remorse came over me. When I was at old Bumford's knife-box, a loaf of bread stood on the dresser. If I had but secured it!

"We must manage to bring you something in, Fred," I said, as he took the key from his pocket, and balanced it on his finger.

"Yes; you have served me in good need," he said to the key. "I shall turn out for a stroll during some quiet hour of the night, Johnny. To keep my restless legs curbed indoors for a whole day and night would be quite beyond their philosophy."

"Well, take care of yourself if you do. There's not a soul in the place but is all agape for the reward; and I dare say they will look for you by night more than by day. How about getting you something to eat?"

"*I* don't know," he answered. "It would never do for you to be seen coming here at night."

I knew that. Old Bumford would be down on me, if nobody else was. I sat turning over possibilities in my mind.

"I will come in betimes to-morrow morning under the plea of practicing, Fred, and bring what I can. You must do battle with your hunger until then."

"I suppose I must. Mind you look the door when you come in, or old Bumford might pounce upon us. When I heard you unlock it on coming in this evening, I can tell you I shivered in my shoes. Fate is very hard," he added, after a pause.

"Fate is?"

"Why, yes. I have been a bit wild lately, perhaps; savage too; but I declare before Heaven that I have committed no crime, and did not mean to commit any. And now to have this serious thing fastened upon my back! The world will say that I have gone straight over to Satan."

I did not see how he would get it off his back, either. Wishing him good night and a good heart, I locked him safely in and crossed the graveyard to old Bumford's in the moonlight. He was seated at his round table at supper—bread and cheese and beer.

"Oh, Mr. Bumford, as I have to come into the church very early in the morning or I shall never get my music up for Sunday, I will take the key home with me. Good night."

He shouted out a dozen denials. How dared I think o' taking the key out of his custody? But I was deaf, and left him shouting.

"What a long practice you have been taking, Johnny!" cried Mrs. Todhetley. "And how hot you look. You must have run fast."

The Squire turned round from his arm-chair. "You've been joining in the hunt after that scamp, Mr. Johnny; you've not been in the church, Sir, all this while. I hear there's a fine pack out scouring the hedges and the ditches."

"I got a candle from old Bumford's den," said I, evasively. And presently I contrived to whisper to Tod to come outside. Standing against the wall of the pigeon-house I told him all. For once in his life Tod was astonished.

"What a stunning thing!" he exclaimed. "Good luck, Fred! We'll help you. I knew he was innocent. Food? Yes, of course, we must get it for him, Johnny. Molly? Molly be shot!"

"Well, you know what Molly is, Tod. Let half a grain of suspicion arise, and it might betray him. If she saw us rifling her larder, she would go straight to the Squire; and what excuse should we make?"

"Look here, Joanny, I'll go out fishing to-morrow, you understand, and order her to make a lot of meat pasties."

"But we must get him something for to-morrow morning, Tod; he might die of hunger else before night."

We stole round to the kitchen. The supper was over, but the servants were still at the table; no chance of getting to the larder then. Molly was in one of her tempers, apparently blowing up Thomas. There might be more chance in the morning.

Tod was up as soon as I was, and down we went. Not a servant was yet astir. Tod laid hold of a great tray, lodged it on the larder floor, and began putting some things upon it—a cold leg of mutton and a big round loaf.

"I can't take in all *that*, Tod. It is daylight, you know, and eyes may be about: old Bumford's are sure to be. I can only take in what I can conceal in my pockets."

"Oh, bother, Johnny! You'd half famish him."

"Better half famish him than betray him. Some slices of bread and meat will be the best—thick sandwiches, you know."

We soon cut into the mutton and the bread. Wrapping them in a paper, I stowed the thick slices away in my pockets, leaving the rest of the loaf and meat on the shelves again.

"How I wish I could smuggle him in a bottle of beer!"

"And so you can, Johnny. Swear to old Bumford it is for your own drinking."

"He would know better."

"Wrap a sheet of music round the bottle, then. He could make nothing of that."

Hunting out a bottle, we went down to the cellar. Tod began to fill it up from the tap. I stood watching the process.

"I've caught you, Master Johnny, have I? What be you about there, letting the ale run, I'd like to know?"

The words were Molly's. She had come down and found us out. Tod rose up.

"I am drawing some beer to take out with me. Is it any business of yours? When it is you may interfere."

I was nobody in the household—never turning upon them. Tod was altogether different. He held his own authority, even with Molly. She went up the cellar stairs grumbling to herself.

"I want a cork for this bottle," said bold Tod, following her. And Molly, opening some receptacle of her's, perforce found him one.

"Oh, and I shall want some meat pasties made to-day, for I think of going fishing," went on Tod. "Let them be ready by dinner time. I have cut myself some slices of meat for now—it you chance to miss any mutton."

Molly, never answering, left her kitchen-grate, where she was beginning to crack up the huge flat piece of coal that the fire had been raked with the previous night, and stalked into the larder to see what depredations had been done. We tied up the bottle in paper on the parlor table, and then wrapped it in a sheet of loose music. It looked a pretty thick roll; but nobody would be likely to remark that.

"I have a great mind to go with you and see him, Johnny!" said Tod, as we went together down the garden path.

"Oh, don't, Tod! for goodness sake, don't! You now you never do go in with me, and it might cause old Bumford to wonder."

"I'll leave it till after dark to-night, then. Go in, I shall."

Bumford was astir, but not down yet. I heard him coughing through his open casement; for I went with a purpose round the path by his house, and called out to him. He looked out in his shirt-sleeves and a cotton night-cap.

"You see how early I am this morning! I'll bring you the key when I leave."

"Eugh!" growled Bumford. "No rights to ha' took it."

Locking the church door securely after me, I went along the aisle, calling softly to Fred. He came forward from a dark, high-walled pew, behind a pillar, where he had slept. You should have seen him devour the bread and meat. If you'd like to know what hunger means, and drink at the bottle of beer. I sat down to practice. Had old Bumford not heard the sound of the organ he might have come thundering at the door to know what I was about and what the silence meant. Fred came with me and we talked while I played. About the first question he asked was whether Gisby was dead; but I could not tell him. He said he had gone out cautiously in the night and walked about the church-yard for an hour, thinking over what he could do. "And I really had an unpleasant adventure, Johnny," he added.

"What was it?"

"I was pacing the path under the hedge toward Bumford's, when all at once there arose the sound of voices and steps on the other side of it—fellows on the look out after me, I suppose."

I held my breath. "What did you do?"

"Crouched down as well as I could—fortunately the hedge is high—and came softly and swiftly over the grass and the graves to the porch. I only slipped inside just in time; before I could close the door the men were in the church yard. The key has a trick of creaking harshly when turned in the lock, you know, and I declare I thought they must have heard it then for it made a fearful noise and the night was very still?"

"And they did not hear it?"

"I suppose not. But it was some minutes, I can tell you, before my pulses were at all at their ordinary rate of beating."

He went on to say that the only plan he could think of was to endeavor to get away and go out of the country. To stand his trial was not to be thought of. His word that he had not been the guilty man, had never even had a gun in his hand that night, would go for nothing against Gisby's word and Shepherd's. Whatever came of it, he would have to be out of the church before Sunday. The great question was, how could he get away unseen? I told him Tod was coming with me at night, and we would consult together. Locking up the church again, and the prisoner in it, I gladdened Bumford's heart by handing over the key, and ran home to breakfast.

Life yet lingered in Gisby; but the doctors thought he could not live through the day. The injury he had received was chiefly internal, somewhere in the region of the lungs. Fresh parties went out to scour the country after Fred Westerbrook with fresh ardor, and so the day passed. Chancing to meet Shepherd late in the afternoon, he told me Gisby still lived.

At sundown I went in to practice again, and took a big mold candle with me, showing it to Rumford, that he might not be uneasy on the score of his stock in the vestry. As soon as dusk came on and before the tell-tale moon was much up, I left the organ, opened the church door, and stood at it, according to the plan concerted with Tod. He came swiftly up with his basket of provisions, which he had got together by degrees during the day, and then we locked the door again. After Fred had regaled himself we consulted together. Fred was to steal out of the church about one o'clock on Sunday morning and make off across the country. But, to do this in safety, it was necessary he should be disguised. By that time, perhaps, the ardor of the night-searching might have somewhat passed, and the hour, one o'clock in the morning, was as silent and lonely a one as could be expected. It was most essential that he should not be recognized by any person who might chance to meet him.

"But you must manage one thing for me," said Fred, after this was settled. "I will not go away without seeing Edna. She can come in here with you to-morrow night."

We both objected. "It will be very hazardous, Fred. Old Bumford would be sure to see her; his eyes are everywhere."

"Tell him you want her to sing over the chants with you, Johnny. Tell him anything. But, go away for an indefinite period without first convincing her that it is not guilt that sends me, I will not."

So there was no more to be said.

The getting provisions together seemed to have been easy compared with what we should have to get up now—a disguise. A smock-frock, say, and other items of a day-laborer's apparel.

"Mack leaves belongings of his in the barn occasionally," said Tod to me as we walked home together. "We'll look to-morrow night."

It was our best hope. Failing that, there would be no possibility of getting a smock-frock anywhere, and Fred would have to escape in his coat turned inside out, or something of that. His own trousers, hitched up and plastered with mud at the feet, would do very well, and his own wide-awake hat, pulled low down on his face.

Saturday. And Tod and I with our work before us. Gisby was sinking fast. Late in the afternoon I went to the parsonage. Fortune favored me—as it seemed to have favored us throughout. Edna Blake was alone in the school-room in her lilac print dress, looking over about a wheelbarrow-full of socks and stockings. Her large dark eyes looked as sad and big as the hole she was darning; and her voice had a hopeless ring in it.

"Oh, Johnny, how you startled me! Have—have you come to tell me anything?"

"Yes," I said, dropping my voice. "I have brought you a message from Fred Westerbrook."

Down went the socks in a heap. "Oh, Johnny!"

"Hush! No, he is not taken, he is in safe hiding. What's more, Edna, he is no more guilty than I am. He met the poachers accidentally that night just before the affray, and he never had a gun in his hands at all."

A prolonged, sobbing sigh, as if she were going to choke, and then a glad light in her eyes. She took up her work again. I went over to the seat next her, and told her all. She was darning all the while. With such a heap of mending the fingers must keep on.

"To America!" she repeated, in answer to what I said. "What is he going to do for money to carry him thither?"

"He talks of working his passage over. He has enough money about him to take him to the coast. Unfortunately, neither Tod nor I can help him in that respect. We have brought empty pockets from school, and shall get no money before the time of going back again. Will you go in and see him, Edna?"

"Yes," she said, after a minute's consideration, "I will bring a roll of music in my hand, as you suggest, Johnny, for the satisfaction of Clerk Bumford's curiosity. And I will be at the stile as near eight o'clock as I can, if you will come out there to meet me."

The dinner was later than usual that night; it struck half past seven before we got out, having secured another bottle of beer. The moon was rising behind the trees as we went into the barn.

Tod struck a match, and we looked about. Yes, fortune was with us still. Hanging on the shaft of the cart was Mack's smock frock. It was anything but clean, but beggars can't be choosers. Next we described a cotton neckerchief and a pair of boots—two clumsy, clod-hopping boots, with nails in the thick soles and the outside leather not to be seen for patches.

"They must do," said Tod with a rueful look. "But just look at the wretches, Johnny. I must smuggle these and the smock-frock into the church-porch, while you go round to old B's. for the key."

"I have the key. I flung him a shilling this morning, instead of the key, saying I might be wanting to practice ever so many tunes to-day, and would give it him back to-night."

Letting Tod into the church, I went to meet Edna Blake. She was already there, the roll of music in her hand. Bumford shot out of his house and crossed our path.

"Good evening, Mr. Bumford!" said she, cheerily. "I am come to try the hymns for to-morrow, with Johnny Ludlow."

"They'd need to be sum'at extra, they had, with all this here fuss o' practicing," returned Bumford. "Be the parson at home, Miss Blake?"

"Yes; he is in the little room, writing."

"'Cause I want to see him," said the clerk, and he stalked off.

"Do you know how Gisby is?" Edna asked me in a whisper.

"Dead by this time, I daresay. But I have not heard."

They were at the top of the church when we got in, laughing in covert tones: I guessed it was over those dreadful boots. Edna stood by me while I locked the door, and then we went at once to the organ and began the hymn. Old Bumford could not be too far off yet to catch the sounds. Later Fred Westerbrook and Edna paced the aisle arm-in-arm. I kept on playing; Tod, hardly knowing what to do with himself, whistled an accompaniment.

"How long shall I be away, Edna?" exclaimed Fred, in answer to her question. "Why, how can I tell? It may be for years: it may be forever. I cannot come back, I suppose, while this thing is hanging over my head."

She was in very low spirits, and the tears began to drop from her eyes. "You may not succeed in getting away."

"No, I may not. And do you know, Edna, there are moment when I feel inclined not to attempt it, but to give myself up instead. If I do get away, and get on in the States, so as to make myself a home, will you come out and share it with me?"

"Yes," she answered.

"I may do it. I think I shall. Practical farmers get on well there if they choose, though they have to rough it at first. It may not be a luxurious home, neither may I have anything of a position. But if I get enough for comfort, will you come out to it?"

"I will," she said, with a great sob.

"My darling!"

Echo bore the words to us, softly though they were spoken. I played a crashing chord or two, after the manner of Richards.

"You may not hear from me," continued Fred. "I must not give any clue to where I am, and therefore cannot write—at least, not at present. Men accused of murder can be fetched home from any part of the world. Only trust me, Edna. *Trust me!* though it be for years."

No fear but she would. She put a small packet in his hand.

"You *must* take it, Frederick. It is my half-year's salary—ten pounds—and I chance to have it by me: a loan, if you will; but take it you shall. It will be a little less miserable for me in knowing that you have a few pounds to help you away and to fall back upon."

"But, Edna—"

"I declare I will throw it away if you do not take it," she returned, excitedly. "Do not be cruel to me, Frederick. If you knew how it will lighten my doubts and fears you would not hesitate."

"Be it so, Edna. It will help me onward. Truth to say, I did not see how I should have got along, even to the coast, unless I had begged on my way. It is a loan, Edna, and I will try to repay it as soon as may be."

So his boast of having money to take him to the coast had been all a sham. Poor Fred! They began to take leave of one another. Edna sobbing bitterly. I plunged into the Hallelujah Chorus.

Tod watched her safely across the churchyard. Then we locked the door again for the dressing-up, I playing a fugue between whiles. The first operation was that of cutting his hair short, for which we had brought the Master's big scissors. No laborer would have Fred's beautiful hair, or wear it so long. Tod did it well; not counting a few notches; and left him none on his head.

It was impossible to help laughing when we took a final look at him in the rays of the moon, Fred turning himself about to be inspected; his hair, clipped nearly to the roots, suggesting a suspicion that he had just come out of prison; his trousers, not reaching to the ankle, showing off the heavy, patched, disreputable boots; the smock-frock; and Mack's spotted cotton neckerchief muffled round his chin!

"Your own mother wouldn't know you, Fred."

"What a figure I shall cut if I am dropped upon, and brought back!"

"Take heart, man!" cried Tod. "Resolve to get off, and you will get off."

"Yes, Fred! You have been *helped* hitherto, and I think you will be helped still."

"Thank you, Johnny. Thank you both. I *will* take heart. And if I live ever to return, I hope I shall thank you better."

Later we dared not stay; it was past nine now. I bade Fred good-by, and God-speed.

"Between half-past twelve and one, mind, will be your time; you'll hear the clock strike," was Tod's parting injunction, given in a whisper. "Good luck to you, old fellow! I hope and trust you'll dodge the enemy. And as soon as you are clear of the churchyard make off as if the dickens were behind you."

We walked home in the moonlight, silent enough, Tod handing me the bundles to carry. The Squire attacked us, demanding whether we had stayed out to look at the moon.

And I tossed and turned on my restless bed till the morning hours, thinking of poor Fred Westerbrook, and of whether he would get away. When sleep at last came it brought a very vivid dream. I thought he did *not* get away. He was unable to unlock the church door. Whether Tod and I had double-locked it in leaving I knew not; but Fred could not get it open. When Clerk Bumford entered the church in the morning, and the early comers of the congregation with him, there stood Fred, hopelessly waiting to be taken. I saw him as plainly in my dream as I had ever seen him in reality; with the dirty smock-frock, the patched boots, and the clipped hair. Shepherd, who seemed to follow me in, darted forward and seized him; and in the confusion I awoke. Just for a minute I thought it was true—a scene actually enacted. Would it prove so?

You will hear next week. The end and all.

JOHNNY LUDLOW.

—The Argosy.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S EDITION OF THE TIMES.]

THE AUTHOR OF ADAM BEDE.—She lives in London, near Regent's Park, on what is called the "North bank," where the great city verges away into the country, and spreading out in all directions, the houses are no longer crowded together in solid masses, each square looking like a huge factory, but stand apart, surrounded by grass and flowers. Such a position has all the convenience of the city, with rural retirement. The roar of London, which never ceases day nor night, here sinks into a faint murmur as if dying away in the distance. All is silence, comfort, and repose. In this beautiful suburb, hidden by a wall which shuts out all jarring sights and sounds, stands the home of the author of *Adam Bede*. Enter the gate, and you see a square house of two stories, with no architectural pretensions, but which yet has about it an air of taste which is very attractive. The plainest dwelling is made beautiful when it stands on a carpet of green turf, embowered in roses and honeysuckles. How delicious this quiet, and this air of the country, on the borders of a great city! What a retreat for an author! Not Southey or Wordsworth, amid the hills and lakes of Cumberland, lived and wrote in more profound tranquility. The interior has the same character of refined simplicity. There is nothing pretentious. The furniture is simple and modest; yet there is harmony of color which pleases the eye. White draperies soften, without intercepting the rays of the sun, which play among the flowers in the window, the smell of which fills the room. All this the eye takes in at a glance, before it rests on the mistress of this charming English home. The appearance of "George Eliot," or Mrs. Lewes, has been often described. There was a very good portrait of her in the exhibition last year at the Royal Academy. No one who had ever seen her could mistake the large head (her brain must be heavier than most men's) covered with a mass of rich auburn hair. At first I thought her tall; for one could not think that such a head could rest on an ordinary woman's shoulders. But, as she rose up, her figure appeared of but medium height. She received us very kindly. In seeing, for the first time, one to whom we owed so many happy hours, it was impossible to feel toward her as a stranger. All distance was removed by her courtesy. Her manners are very sweet, because very simple, and free from affectation. To me her welcome was the more grateful as that of one woman to another. There is a sort of free-masonry among women, by which they understand at once those with whom they have

his face, she spoke out in her heart-rending tones—

"My son! — My son!
My beautiful, my brave!—How proud was I
Of thee, and of thy valor; my fond heart
O'erflowed this day with transport when I thought
Of growing old amidst a race of thine!"

The anguish of her soul seemed at length to have struck her brain. The silence of her fixed and vacant stare was terrible, broken at last by a loud and frantic laugh that made the hearers shudder. She then sprang up, and, with a few self-questioning words indicating her purpose of self-destruction, hurried in the wild madness of desperation from the scene.

On that evening I was engaged to a ball "where all the beauties"—not of Verona, but of Newcastle—were to meet. Mrs. Siddons after the play sent to me to say, when I was dressed she would be glad to see me in her room. On going in, she "wished," she said, "to give me a few words of advice before taking leave of me. You are in the right way," she said, "but remember what I say; study, study, study, and do not marry till you are thirty. I remember what it was to be obliged to study at nearly your age with a young family about me. Beware of that; keep your mind on your art, do not remit your study, and you are certain to succeed. I know you are expected at a ball to-night, so I will not detain you, but do not forget my words: study well, and God bless you." Her words lived with me, and often in moments of despondency have come to cheer me. Her acting was a revelation to me, which ever after had its influence on me in the study of my art. Ease, grace, untiring energy through all the variations of human passion, blended into that grand and massive style, had been with her the result of patient application. On first witnessing her wonderful impersonations I may say with the poet,

"Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken."

And I can only liken the effect they produced on me, in developing new trains of thought, to the awakening power that Michael Angelo's sketch of the colossal head in the Farnesina is said to have had on the mind of Raphael.—*From Macready's Reminiscences.*

SYMPATHY.

Grudge not thy sympathy; the heavy grief
Well may have pangs untouched by human powers;
Its root too deep to reach with help of ours,
When Death has set his signet on the leaf,
And bound our darlings in his fatal sheaf.
Still, even as the gracious evening showers
Fall in soft pity on the withered flowers,
Winning a faint revival, sweet though brief,
So, spite the bitter wail, "Leave woe alone,"
Gentle and patient seek the sufferer's side;
After long days, prompt hand and soothing tone
Will shed their balm on sorrow's sullen tide;
And, even repulsed, a kindness cannot die—
The hearts that give are blest in sympathy.
—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

GOOSE LIVERS FOR PIES.—Here is how geese are cooked at Strasburg, as described by a visitor: "Their proprietor explains that they are all nine months old, and have cost him, lean as they are, about two francs fifty cents apiece; he then makes a sign to halt a dozen bare-armed girls, who speak no French, and, amid considerable commotion and protest from the remaining ninety-four, six geese are collared and marched away to a cellar half underground, where wide and sloping stone tables are arranged in tiers as far as the eye can see. In the murky light by some twenty air-holes, one can at first distinguish nothing; but by-and-by it becomes apparent that hundreds of geese are already lying strapped on their backs on the upper tiers, and gasping hysteric things—probably words of love and encouragement—to one another. Our business being for the moment at the lower tables, the six girls take each her goose, lay him gently but firmly on the stone, so that his tail just projects over the ledge, and then tie down his wings, body, and legs tight with plaited whipcord—the legs and wings being well spread out, to paralyze anything like vigorous gymnastics. The bird's neck is left free, and it seems that during the first three days he makes a violent use of it; but toward the fourth day he arrives at the consciousness that by struggling and croaking he does nothing to amend his lot, and from that time he may be trusted to lie still for the next seven weeks; that is, till the hour of release and killing. Without pausing to see all the hundred geese tied down, we may go at once to the upper tiers, where the birds that have been lying for three, five, or six weeks respectively, are taking their ease, and waiting to be fed by half a dozen other Alsatian girls laden with large wooden bowls. Each of these bowls is filled with a thick white paste, made of parboiled maize, chestnuts, and buckwheat, most nourishing; and the mode of administering the dinner is for the girl to catch the goose by the neck, open his bill with a little squeeze, and then ram three or four balls of the paste down his throat with her middle finger. The goose, having thus refreshed, resumes his slanting position, and digests till the next time of feeding, which arrives about two hours after—the meals being about six a day. But now we have done with the women, for a pensive man—a connoisseur in the obesity of geese—breaks upon the scene, climbs upon the topmost tier of all, and proceeds to examine the birds that may be 'ripe.' He has an eye as judicious as that of a gardener inspecting melons; and his is the responsible task of pronouncing what birds would die a natural death within twenty-four hours, if not dispatched beforehand. If a goose dies a natural death, he is good for nothing. He must be unstrapped and executed at the precise psychological moment when nature is growing tired of supporting him, and the knack of detecting that moment can only come of long practice, and fetches the possessor wages as large as those of a diamond valuer. Our pensive functionary has not been a minute on the table before he certifies four geese ready for the slaughter. All four of them have stomachs of the size of pumpkins, and from what one can gather of their broken remarks, it is a sincere relief to these when a couple of male acolytes climb up, loose their bonds, and bear them out of the cellar to a penthouse across the yard, full of chopping-blocks. A click with the chopper in the neck of each, a rip with the knife, and, in less than five minutes after their transfer, the carcases of the four victims are lying in a heap, while their livers are being conveyed with all respect and care to the truffling-house. The carcases, shrivelled out of all knowledge, are sold for about eightpence apiece to peasants, who make soup out of them. The livers are first cleaned, then put to scale, and our four geese are declared grand birds, all of them, for their livers weigh from two and a half to three pounds each. The next step is to take each liver and to lard it with truffles, in the proportion of half a pound of truffles to one pound of liver, and then to convey it to an ice-house, where it remains on a marble slab for a week, that the truffle perfume may thoroughly permeate it. At the end of a week each liver, being removed, is cut into the size required for the pot it is to fill, and introduced into that pot between two thin layers of mince-meat, made of the finest veal and bacon-fat, both truffled like the liver itself, and one inch depth of the whitish lard is then spread over the whole, that none of the savor may escape in the baking. The baking takes about five hours, and absorbs all the energies of four intelligent Frenchmen in white, who relay each other, to see that the fire never blazes too high or sinks too low. When the cooking is over nothing remains but to pack the dainty either in tin, or earth, or wood, according as it may be required for home or foreign consumption, and to ship it to the four points of the compass."—*Once a Week.*

ANECDOTE OF PICTURE-COLLECTING.—Mallett—Do you remember the story of Jefferson J. Q. Shoddy, of New-York? After suddenly making his fortune, he endeavored to enlighten his mind and enlarge his experience by traveling in Europe. He was accompanied by a person whom he was pleased to call his "lady," and they visited together all the famous cities and galleries, and learned the names of many artists of whose existence they had never heard before. A noble desire at last possessed Shoddy to become the owner of a great picture by a great name; and by one of those singular chances which sometimes occur, fortune favored him. He made the acquaintance, through his valet, of Prince Comesichiama, a gentleman of most illustrious family, who had married into the equally illustrious family of the Chilosas, and who was possessed of a remarkable picture, which his valet insinuated that perhaps the Prince might as a great favor be willing to sell, as he unfortunately made a bad speculation lately, and was for the moment in want of ready money. The matter, however, required great care in the negotiation, as well as absolute secrecy. Finally, however, the Prince was prevailed upon, despite his pride and his natural unwillingness, to part with an heirloom which for centuries had graced the walls of his ancestral palace, and purely in consequence of a certain general fondness for "questi cari Americani," and a special liking he had conceived for *questo caro* Shoddy, to part with the picture for a high price, but on condition of absolute secrecy; for, as the Prince said, "What would my family say if they knew that I had sold this heirloom, so long the pride of my house?" Shoddy did not know how to answer this imposing question, and could not imagine what they would say; but he promised not to tell, and he bought the picture, and like an honest man paid down his gold, after he had been assured in a lofty tone by the Prince that he did not understand what Shoddy meant by "currency." I am afraid that Shoddy paid a very large sum for it; "but then, you know," he said, in a solemn whisper, "it is the real thing and no mistake, and in such perfect preservation that you might think it had been painted last week. There ain't a crack on it, or a single spot that ain't as fresh as the day it was painted. I was a lucky fellow to get it at all. At one time I thought the Prince wouldn't let me have it any price; but I got it at last. You just go up and see it; Mrs. Shoddy will be glad to show it to you." So I went, and Mrs. Shoddy was very kind and she did show it to me. It was certainly a great picture, at least, in one sense. "An?" I said; "yes! very striking!! very striking!!" I always say this when I don't know what else to say. I don't say how it strikes me, remember. "And who is it by, Mrs. Shoddy?" "Oh," said she, "it's by Gheedo—so Shoddy says, but who knows which of these old Italians painted it? But it's a large picture isn't it? and they say it's very old; and I'm sure Shoddy paid enough money for it to be A, No. 1." "And what, may I ask, is the subject?" "Oh, the subject! it's Jupiter and Ten." "Jupiter and Ten!" I said, amazed. "I never heard of such a subject! are you sure?" "Of course I am," she answered. "But the name's written on the back, and you can see for yourself." So saying, she turned round the picture and showed it to me. Mrs. Shoddy was quite right, only her pronunciation was a little faulty. The subject written out plainly was this—JUPITER AND IO.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

AUTHOR OF THE SCHONBERG-COTTA FAMILY.—Mrs. Charles lives at Hampstead, one of the pretty suburban villages that are sprinkled thickly around London. About six miles distant, it is perched on a hill which commands a full view of the city. An hour's drive on a beautiful Summer afternoon brought us to the place, where, after climbing up, and winding about the quaint old streets and lanes, we stopped before a house on the brow of the hill overlooking a wide landscape. What a charm in these English houses! There is such an air of taste and comfort, and yet such an absence of pretension. The plain brick walls are covered with ivy; and the flowers in the windows, and vines over the door, give to the most modest dwelling an air of refinement. This sense of beauty is increased, when, as the centre of the picture, a kind and gentle woman appears to give us welcome. We always form an ideal of an author's looks. The *Schönberg-Cotta Family* is so thoroughly a German book—not only because the scene is laid in Germany, but in all its details of domestic life, it has such a perfect *couleur locale*—that when I first read it, years since, I took for granted that the writer was a German. Indeed, it was my first impression that it was a very old book, written one or two hundred years ago, and just brought to light. Imagine, then, my surprise at seeing a lady still young, and eminently English, of small, slight figure, whose modest, almost timid manners at once engaged our interest and sympathy. There is among women a sort of intuition of character which reveals them to each other. It needed but a glance to recognize a pure, transparent nature in this true Englishwoman. Mrs. Charles is a native of Devonshire, the only child of a member of Parliament, who died some years since, leaving a name highly respected in that part of England. Her mother, a lady of great excellence, lives with her. Mr. Charles is a merchant of London, who, though engaged in business, shares in the tastes of his wife, and furnishes her ample means for their gratification.

Thus placed in the most favorable position, nothing seems wanting in this beautiful home to make the happiness of a woman but the voices of children. But it is perhaps this very freedom from family cares which has given her the leisure to study and to write. Her first books were the fruit of years of reading and of observation. She had made herself familiar with German literature and history, especially the literature and history of the Reformation, and in travels on the Continent had observed the scenes and customs which she was to describe. Thus fitted for her task, she put into the *Schönberg-Cotta Family* the fruits of this long preparation.

But with all this literary culture, she would hardly have undertaken the labor of writing books, except from a higher motive than reputation. Her object from the first, as she says herself, with as much truth as simplicity, has been "to do good." It is easy to see that she is much more preoccupied with their usefulness than with the fame they bring to herself. It was a real pleasure to be able to say to her that, on the other side of the ocean, her books were in the hands of our young people, and made the delight of thousands of family circles; to see her eyes fill with tears of gratification, and to have neither to flatter nor to spare the susceptibilities of an author for a work which had been a labor of love and charity. She has observed life, not with the cold eye of a philosopher or a moralist, but with the heart of a woman full of pity for ignorance and misery, and of sympathy for the poor and the obscure, especially for her own sisters in England and in all other lands who are lonely and unfriended, who seem to be disinherited of the common enjoyments of life, and need to be led to the source of consolation.

Once knowing Mrs. Charles, it is impossible to regard her writings any longer merely from a literary or artistic point of view, since her aim is far higher. She is not an author writing for money or fame, but a true philanthropist or missionary, animated with a Christian purpose—to combat ignorance and impiety, to strengthen faith, and to soothe human sorrow by whispering into the ears of the unhappy words of peace and hope—a noble Christian woman, who finds in her own heart, overflowing with goodness, a perpetual inspiration.—*From "Home Sketches in France," by Mrs. Henry M. Field.*

SHERIDAN KNOWLES.—An acquaintance formed under the circumstances that introduced me to Knowles would naturally soon ripen into intimacy. It might almost have been said of him that he "wore his heart upon his sleeve," so unreserved and expansive was he in the expression of his feelings. His rough exterior would better convey the idea of the Captain of a Berwick smack than that of the poet who could conceive the virgin purity, the tenderness of his "sweet Virginia." To a sensibility almost womanly, and an exuberant flow of boyish spirits, he united the most manly sentiments, ready courage, and conscientious rectitude of purpose. The creature of impulse and sensitiveness, his strong good sense, when brought to bear on his errors of precipitation would instantly correct them; but his generous and too-confiding nature would occasionally betray him into embarrassments that tried his patience without adding to his stock of experience. With all his genius his want of method in his affairs made the greater part of his life a struggle with pecuniary difficulties; but even under the pinchings of poverty he would seek indemnity from the hard dealings of fortune in the little swarm of children that clustered round him, and would suggest comfort to their mother in the very cause of her anxiety, exclaiming, "Look at them, Maria, are we not rich in these?" His heart was in his home, and with the greetings of friends and the plaudits of the theatre ringing in his ears, he was longing impatiently to return there. In a letter from his wife on the news of his play's success reaching Glasgow, recounting the many visits of congratulations she had received, she observed, "Ah, James, we shall not want friends now!" Few men have had more or truer friends, but a sort of perverse destiny rendered their efforts for many years unavailing in assisting him in the establishment of an undisturbed regularity of income.

A little incident may serve to show the singularity of his character in his inattention to ceremonious observances. On the Sunday evening after the production of "Virginius," I was dining with Sir Robert Kemeys in Park Lane, where, I fancy, I was the only untitled guest at table. In the course of the dinner one of the servants half whispered to me, "Sir, a person wants to see you." Utterly ignorant of any business that any one could have with me, I was a good deal embarrassed, but Sir Robert very good-naturedly relieved me by saying, "You had better see the person, Mr. Macready;" and accordingly I went into the hall, where to my astonishment, in the dusk of the evening I distinguished Knowles. "How are you?" was his hasty greeting. "Good heavens, Knowles! what is the matter? You should not have come here to me!" was my hasty remark. "Oh, I beg your pardon," he replied; "I am going out of town in the morning, and I wished to give you this myself. Good by!" thrusting a parcel into my hand and hurrying away. Putting it in my pocket without looking at it, I returned in some confusion to the dinner table. When I reached home, I found the packet to contain the printed copy of "Virginius," dedicated to myself, and a note sent afterward to my lodgings, expressive of his regret for his intrusion on me, and evidently under wounded feelings, informing me that it was the first copy struck off, and bidding me farewell. I wrote immediately to him, explaining the awkwardness of my position, and my ignorance of his object in coming to me, and wishing to see him. The note reached him in the morning; he came at once, and all was made perfectly smooth between us. At a supper he gave to a few intimate friends at a coffee house in Convent Garden (the bill of fare of which was salmon and a boiled leg of mutton) I first met Hazlitt, to whose early advice and tutorship he considered himself greatly indebted. Hazlitt was a man whose conversation could not fail to arrest attention. He found in me a ready listener, and in the interest of our discussion became irritated by the boisterous boyish sallies of Knowles' irrepressible spirits, rebuking him for his unseasonable interruptions, and, as one having authority, desiring him not to "play the fool." The poet was in truth a very child of nature, and Hazlitt, who knew him well, treated him as such.—*From Macready's Reminiscences.*

SIR ARTHUR HELPS.—In political opinions Sir Arthur Helps was what is generally understood by a Liberal; and had he made his way into the "House"—at one time a possibility for him—he would undoubtedly have taken his seat on the liberal benches. But his liberalism was qualified by a love of order and a sense of the necessity of "government" which might at times have rendered his vote anything but a certainty for those with whom, in the main, he agreed.

Robert Burns himself could not have believed with less reservation that "a man's a man for a' that," than Arthur Helps; but none would have resisted mob law, or deprecated more earnestly what amounts to the same thing—placing political power in hands as yet unprepared to use it rightly.

Sir Arthur Helps' belief in the possibility of a better state of things in this world, and his efforts to bring it about, were not limited in their aim and operation to his own kind. They extended to every living thing. He was not at all a "good hater," but he hated cruelty with a hatred all but cruel. His efforts to lessen it were not confined to *Some Talks about Animals and their Masters*; they found vent in much vigorous and successful action. The arrangements now made for the transmission of cattle by railway, not only in England but over the whole Continent, were inaugurated at his instigation, and completed through his perseverance.

Of his religious opinions and sentiments it is difficult to speak confidently, if only on account of his intense sensitiveness in regard to those of others. Essentially Protestant, he loathed the vulgar forms which Protestantism often puts on. He saw nothing incongruous in a pure faith and splendid manifestations of it; but he refused as absolutely to identify devotion with candles, as simplicity with whitewash. He has said somewhere, and he certainly thought, that our cathedrals were much finer than anything that went on in them." I well remember, at the close of a service in one of them, his indignation at the audacity of the preacher of the day in putting forth matter so feeble and ill-arranged "in a building of that age and magnificence." In the course of our last conversation, even now only a few weeks since, he expressed exceeding admiration for the comprehensiveness and moderation of the Church of England. He spoke of disestablishment as a measure which even dissenters, if Protestant, should vehemently oppose; as a measure whereby large accessions of believing but somewhat weak people would, bewildered by its confidence and its pretensions, seek refuge in the Church of Rome. He spoke highly of the efforts of the Anglican clergy for the promotion of education—before "education" became the fashion—*à propos* to which he reminded me of the following story: Some thirty years since he bought a place in Hampshire. Shortly after taking up his residence there, he paid a visit to the parochial school. He was received, of course, politely; but the unconcealable nervousness and consternation of the master struck him greatly. The good man was evidently pleased with his visit, but a great deal more puzzled and put out by it. On subsequent better acquaintance he apologized for and explained his nervousness and confusion, by the fact that his visitor was the first layman who had ever set foot in his school since he had become master of it, some ten years before.

Next to humanity the object of Sir Arthur's greatest reverence was its most direct emanation—a book. His acquaintance with books was enormous. He read rapidly, for his power of attention was absolute; and he remembered what he read for that same reason. I am unable to say who were his favorite writers; for the writers he knew best he regarded as personal friends, and among personal friends there should be no favoritism. If I were called upon to say of what writer I have heard him speak the most often and with the greatest admiration, I think it would be one of the last my readers would be likely to name—Machiavelli. But then he had derived his opinion of him, not from the pages of Macaulay, but from the revelations of that great statesman concerning himself—to be found only in his writings and his life.

Should a finished portrait of Sir Arthur Helps ever be achieved by a competent hand, it will present traits, moral and intellectual, too numerous and too beautiful to be truthfully attributable to more than a very few men of our own or any other time. One of these traits must not be omitted from the slightest sketch of him—the intensity and constancy of his personal attachments. Universal benevolence has been known to destroy individual, and with some friends of humanity "the greater" has *not* included "the less." Sir Arthur Helps was the most loyal of friends, as he was the most sincere; for though his ægis was always held up before his wounded fellow-soldier as long as the enemy was in the field, he would—after his wounds were healed, and not till then—point out to him why he had tripped, or, it might be, fallen in the fight. His attention, instant and entire, was always ready for those who had any claim upon it. Nor was his assistance less at their service than his counsel. To the operation of both on a movement, the usefulness of which it is not for me to overrate, its success is mainly due.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

ON THE USE OF ADVERBS.—How much does our estimate of education, intellect, and character, depend on the use and abuse of two parts of speech—the adjective and the adverb! Plain nouns and verbs serve the purposes of dullness and strict common-sense; but, with these exceptions, to all beneath or above these levels they are the tests. In the first place, no man can show himself completely a fool without the lavish use of one or both of them. Stupidity can impart a sense of its quality at a less expense; but it is they that give the assurance of actual folly. They give the artist touch, and stamp the man on the memory; with a difference, however. People may convey a keen sense of imbecility to their hearers by the use of certain epithets, either through the perpetual application of one to every subject and every object—calling everything "peculiar," for example—or by a misapplication of many; but nothing that an adjective can do—no senseless repetition, no absurdity of application—impresses us so convincingly with the presence of vacuity, as does the adverb single and unassisted. We are speaking of habits of speech; it need not in any particular instance be a permanent vacuity, only such to us at the moment: but there is no thought at work when adverbs are the instinctive resource. The respective value, as a measure of capacity, of these two parts of speech, is shown in the dialogue between a male and female exquisite recorded lately in *Punch*—"Quite a nice ball at Mrs. Millefleur's, wasn't it?" she remarks; to which he replies, "Very quite." The lady has an idea, though but a vague one—it required thought to start it; but the gentleman's response reminds us too forcibly of a class of conversers incapable of embracing a thought in any definite form, whom civility drives into acquiescence; the more civil, the more emphatic in acquiescence; but who can pursue the subject in no other way, because they do not take it in. What depth of emptiness does not the word "indeed!" reveal to us in some intonations interjectionally applied at stated intervals! What sprightly insanity expresses itself through certain inflections, what calm irreceptiveness in others, what quenching power in every case, where, that is, it is a *habit* of speech! For "indeed" may mean the liveliest interest, the most awakened curiosity. But who can talk with a man who answers "indeed!" to every communication alike? And again, who can contend against the running accompaniment of "yes," passing with the utterer for a sign of attention, but telling either of incapacity or recoil from forced unwelcome! Unlike "really," "indeed," "surely," "never," and their cognate forms of assent, which are tokens of simple indifference, "yes" may mean more active boredom, a repulsion against what calls for some exercise of thought. It more imperiously bids you to have done. In the same category may be classed that comprehensive form of assent, "quite so," which agrees with everything rather than think about it. If it belongs to the man so that he is known by it, how very few things, we may be sure, does he care for beyond his own little personal interests; though we have known it used in stronger hands with most snubbing effect, as a silencer; a convenient and severely effectual form of repression.

Often adverbs show an eager temperament in a hurry to deliver itself, while thought halts behind: "so very," for example, does duty unassisted for many a strong sentiment; and all weakness trusts to adverbs as a bolster. "Utterly" is a word much in favor with excitable ladies. "*Utterly* grand," for instance; not considering how many epithets, as well as statements, there are that will not admit of intensifying. Thus, "We enjoyed ourselves" conveys, at least to our ears, a far cheerfuller impression than the feminine form, "We *thoroughly* enjoyed ourselves;" and "Thank you" is really more gracious than the modern improvement upon the acknowledgement of trivial services, "Thank you *so much*." The lady who advertises to her lover that she is as unchanged as *ever*, does not improve the quality of her constancy by thus clenching its endurance. To tell a lady that she is looking *quite* handsome, diminishes rather than adds grace to the compliment. Miss Squeer's pretty friend was fully aware of the force of her reservation when, reproving young Nickleby for his deadness to that young lady's attractions, she pleads—"So beautifully dressed, too! really *almost* handsome." A brick-layer arguing against anything but a brick wall, modestly pronounced "sleepers" *rather* beastly. There are words that are strongest when let alone, and indeed won't endure any other treatment. The *last* days of Pompeii make a tragic sentiment. The *very* last days of Pompeii accentuate to little serious purpose. On the other hand, the whole force, whether grave or humorous, often lies in the intensifying. *Late* suggests ideas of inconvenience only; but *too late* sounds the depths of sadness. In the same way, what an intensity of determination is expressed in Augustus Moddle's valediction to his expectant bride—"*Unalterably never* yours!"—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SOUTH WALES.—South Wales is not round, like the section of an apple, but rather resembles the shape of a bishop's-thumb pear, the broad or eastern end of which occupies a portion of the shires of Monmouth and Brecon, the middle including nearly the whole of Glamorganshire, and the stalk or narrow end being represented by parts of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. The outside of the pear consists of a belt of carboniferous or mountain limestone, which forms a complete barrier of rugged cliffs between the basin and the fertile valleys of Breconshire. To the south, however, this barrier has a good deal dwindled away, and in some places is overlaid by more recent geological rocks; while in others, as at Swansea Bay, it has been altogether demolished by the sea. The district thus inclosed is about sixty miles in its long axis, (from east to west,) by twenty miles in its broad one; and, by reason of the great height at which most of the population lives, and especially at the large iron-works on the north border, it goes by the generic name of the "Hills." Until within the last few years, during which railways have crept down from the heights and linked themselves with the great inland trunk systems, to live upon "the hills" meant, in the eyes of the outside world, a species of banishment worse than that of the backwoods. Physically speaking, the limestone barriers divide the coal-basin from a country which is utterly unlike it—different in aspect, climate, soil, produce, inhabitants, and social manners. In the valleys we have an agricultural population, charming scenery, pleasant society, handsome residences, and pretty towns—in fact, all the bright side of English country life; but once the limestone wall is passed, we have instead wild mountain moorland, grimy, rough people, severe climate, soil producing little but coal, and society at the lowest ebb. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the dweller in the valleys only troubles the hills with his presence under pressure of important business, and regards his iron neighbors with a certain curiosity, as men of another type.

The chief scenic characteristic is a broad expanse of heather and bog, with little to relieve the outline but an occasional cairn of gray stones, raised to commemorate some Celtic warrior who fell in prehistoric fight. But for all its monotony, there is much to charm the lover of moorland—the peat-stained streamlets wimpling with the faintest of murmurs; the rich green patches of whin and bog-berry plants; the springiness and elasticity of the heather hummocks; and the glorious breeze that blows straight up from the Bristol Channel. It is in this plateau, formed geologically of millstone grit, that the rivers of the coal-basin collect their forces, and make their way to the sea through the most charming of gleus or "cwms," all of which have a strong family likeness—so much so, indeed, that I have known ludicrous mistakes to happen, of strangers finding themselves in one valley, while their host's dinner was waiting for them in another, separated by a range of hills some 1,500 feet high. So steeply do the mountain sides slope that there is usually room for nothing but the road and the river, the latter often concealed from view by the overarching boughs of the woods. Indeed, to this day there are spots, within easy walk of populous iron-work towns, which still deserve Archdeacon Coxe's description in the last century of "wild solitudes, trodden only by adventurers in search of game." Occasionally we see the chimney of a colliery among the trees, but the "cwm" is so well wooded that it is but a small eyesore. One reason of this is that the coal-seams run in strata along the hill-sides, and can therefore be reached by driving a horizontal gallery, technically called a "level." There is, therefore, no occasion for all the paraphernalia of shafts and pumping-engines, such as are required for the deeper veins of steam coal lower down the valley; for as the coal-beds slope at a certain inclination (called the dip) from the north of the basin toward the south, it follows that the deepest seams are to be found in the middle. Where they first appear on the north crop, the coals are so close to the surface that they can be dug out as from an open quarry, and this mode of extraction is called "patch-work;" but the inclination of the beds speedily carries them out of the reach of the "patch-man," and necessitates, first of all, levels, and then regularly organized collieries.

With most of the coal seams, and particularly on the north crop, are associated veins of iron-stone; and this is the reason why we find all the large iron-works, such as Merthyr, Nantyglo, Tredegar, and Ebbwvale, occupying situations at the heads of the valleys. Coal is worked more cheaply here, from its being so near the surface; the iron ore is, or was, ready to hand from the same source, while the lime-stone, used as a flux for smelting the ore, is quarried only a few miles off in the barrier of rocks of which I have just spoken. The juxtaposition of these essentials for iron-making is the reason why a district which, one hundred years ago was barren moorland, without a sign of human life, is now covered with large towns, and plays so important a part in the commercial history of England. But for years and years these great works were, notwithstanding their growing wealth, as isolated from the rest of the country as though they were in Canada. It is not fifty years ago since iron was carried from Merthyr to Cardiff on the backs of mules, and the opening of the Taff Vale Canal was looked upon as the achievement of the age. Then came tram-roads, laid through the valleys to the shipping ports, the load, fortunately for the mules, being down hill. I remember, too, when I first went to reside (for my sins) on the "Hills," that a population of some 20,000 was dependent for their connection with the outer world upon one coach and one miserable tram-car, which held about a dozen people. Every second mile or so this vehicle got off the line, and the passengers had to jump out and put their shoulders to the wheel to hoist it on again. The seclusion of so large a population from the rest of manufacturing England had the result of creating a feeling of clanship throughout the "Hills." Workmen seldom went away from the district, and foreign labor seldom came into it. Moreover the ironmasters, some of whom were the original founders of the works, lived, for the most part, among their people at the "Big House," and maintained a rough, though not unkindly, sway, over the population to which they gave employment. But within the last twenty years a great change has taken place. The old tramways have been superseded by railways, which, originally intended for local traffic, have gradually become linked to the Great Western and London and North-western systems, so that now there is not a valley in the coal-basin which has not its regular telegraphic and railway communication with London, Liverpool, and Manchester.—*Once a Week.*

HOME LIFE IN FRANCE—Foreigners are are apt to take their impression solely from Paris, which attracts them by its brilliancy. Floating on the surface, they see a great deal of gayety and folly and vice, and hastily conclude that this is French morality and French life. But Paris is not France; nor indeed do they see but a very small part of Paris. They have no access to French society of the better class. One must disengage himself from this first impression, if he would judge justly of the real character of the French people.

Leaving aside these frivolities of a gay capital, and seeking the French in those interiors which are generally closed to foreigners, we find there a very strong feeling of home, in both senses of that word. First, the love of place, of a fixed habitation—what phrenologists call the organ of locality—is largely developed in the French nature. They love their country, and never leave it but with reluctance. Hence they make poor colonists. While the English and Germans emigrate, the French can hardly be torn from their native soil. And not only the country, but the province, the city, or the little village, which gave them birth, is always dear to them. Go into the country, and you find families that have always lived in the same place. Generation after generation has come and gone; and still they cling to the old spot. Children, and children's children, are born and die on the same farm, in the same moss-grown cottage, beneath the same thatched roof, where their fathers lived and died. This single fact—the love of a fixed abode—speaks much for the home-feeling of the French, especially to Americans, since it appears in such strange contrast to the migratory habits of their countrymen.

With this love of the birthplace, the desire to have a little spot, however humble, where one may become rooted to the soil, is one of the strongest passions of a Frenchman. It exists among the poorest peasantry. Even the common laborers, who go to Paris to find employment, always have it at heart to return to their native village. The popular songs which the workmen sing at their tasks almost all have reference to the country—to the spot they have left, and to which they hope some day to return. This is their safeguard amid the temptations of a great city. Out of their little savings they send back something to keep alive the old people, or to help their younger brothers. And the height of their ambition is, by many years of hard labor, to save enough to return, and buy a plot of ground, and build a little cottage, where they may pass the rest of their days.

Every family which is a little easy in its circumstances, though it may spend half the year in Paris, has somewhere in the country, buried among the trees, a retreat which often has been in the family for generations, and which is cherished with as much love and pride as any baronial castle. Only extreme necessity can induce them to part with it. It is the first spot which the children learn to love, and which remains equally dear in manhood and old age. True, the same families, when they come up to Paris to spend the Winter, live in apartments, and this has been thought unfavorable to domestic life. But is it half so much so as that life of boarding-houses and hotels (a thing unknown in France, but so common in America,) in which there can be no such thing as domestic privacy!

As to the home in its more elevated meaning, not confined to the place, but including the feeling which unites a family in affection and in a common interest, one circumstance contributes greatly to preserve and strengthen this among the French. It is the social equality of members of the same family. To this no contrast can be greater than that of families in America. A farmer in New-England has half a dozen sons; one remains on the old homestead; one goes to a city and becomes a rich merchant; another to college, and enters a profession. Thus in a few years the relative position of different members of the family is changed; some are rich, others poor; one may become distinguished, while others are wholly unknown.

But in France such changes are very rare. Families remain not only in the same place, but in the same station of life. The farmer's son tills the ground; the mechanic's son pursues the same trade. All the avenues of life are so shut in, the ranks are so closed up, that it is next to impossible for one to get out of his place. The children remain like their fathers, neither richer nor poorer. No one is so much above the rest that he looks down on them with pride or contempt, nor that they look up to him with envy. The same equality exists, to a great extent, in the better classes. In commerce and in the liberal professions, the son takes the father's place, and all keep along on about the same level. The paternal roof is the rallying point for all; and when the children group themselves about the aged parents, not divided by any great disparity of condition, they are bound together by a common interest as well as mutual affection.—*From Home Sketches in France by Mrs. Henry W. Field.*

ANIMAL VOLUNTEERS.—When the 'Spankers' were in the Crimea—they were light dragoons in those days, and not hussars, as at present—a large dog, I don't exactly know of what breed, but universally admired for beauty and intelligence, attached himself to that particular corps. Wherever the regiment marched, he invariably accompanied the troopers. Several times he went into action, and was once seriously wounded with the point of a lance. It would have been universally regretted had poor Luffin's wound proved fatal. One of the farriers undertook to dress it, so that, with a little care, he soon got well again. Where the dog came from, or who was his original owner, nobody knew. He would never follow an individual soldier beyond the barrack gates, however kindly he might be invited; but when the men were in full dress, whether mounted or on foot, provided they went out in a body, Luffin insisted on taking up his proper position. One thing was very remarkable—he had sufficient discernment to enable him to distinguish a 'church parade' from any other. He never showed any desire to attend public worship.

At the beginning of his military career he had to pick up his living as best he could. He was accustomed at meal-times to go from hut to hut, or among the tents, when the men were under canvas. In some of these habitations he met with good treatment and a supply of food, but from others he was not unfrequently summarily and ignominiously ejected. However, Luffin, in course of time, was allowed regular rations at the regimental expense, toward which all the members of a corps contributed a share, from the Colonel to the drummer. The noble animal must have been aware of his promotion, for it was observed that he never went "a-begging" after. One of Luffin's marks of high intelligence I cannot personally vouch for, but I have been assured of its truth. It was said and generally believed that he was in the constant habit of visiting the sentries during the night, especially in the Crimea, to see if the men were at their post and on the alert. The reader must be told that, during a campaign, the troops are often so much harassed and fatigued that sentries will occasionally fall asleep as they stand—an act, however, which is looked upon as one of the gravest of military offences. If Luffin found a man asleep, he sat before him in silence; but the slightest sound of approaching footsteps was sufficient to make him apprise the sleeper of the danger to which he was exposed. He would then trot off to the next post, where he scarcely halted if convinced that all was well. I am glad to be able to record the fact, that his faithful services, in due time, obtained for Luffin the respect of every member of the corps. It would have been a high misdemeanor to offer him indignity.

Much that I have said in praise of Luffin may be properly applied to another Crimean hero called Jerry, belonging to the King's Royal Irish Hussars, whose services were estimated so highly that a medal was bestowed upon him as a just reward, and invested with which he afterwards ordinarily appeared in front of the regiment. When that gallant corps, on its return to Ireland, was publicly entertained by the citizens of Dublin, some doubt was expressed as to whether Jerry was eligible to become a guest; upon which the men declared, that unless their canine comrade made one of the party, they themselves would not put in an appearance. So, in the end, he shared the honor of a public banquet. Subsequently, this faithful animal went out to India, and accompanied the regiment through all the dangers of the great mutiny; but, during one of their marches, the poor fellow strayed into a jungle, and was never heard of afterwards.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's regiment had once a poodle whose hind-quarters were shaved once a week, and its whole body submitted to the process of being pipe-clayed, which gave the animal a clean and smart appearance. It seems, however, that the dog's particular attachment was to the band, with which it always marched, and was at all times on terms of amity with the white-coats, especially the drummers, who were privileged to take all sorts of liberty in their treatment of him; at the same time he would countenance no liberty whatever on the part of the red-jackets, whether officers or men.

Many years since the Princess of Wales' (Yorkshire) Hussars possessed a regimental dog, which joined them at Ripon, and regularly marched to York for eight days' training, during which time he attended every drill and went daily to the field, where he charged in front of the squadrons with as much smartness as could be exhibited on the part of the best yeoman in that famous corps.

The gallant Welsh Fusileers, as was noticed by us twelve months ago, are noted for a white goat which accompanies the regiment. The goat that was with the corps in Ashantee having there died, her Majesty made a present of another animal of the same description. We may be sure the gift will be highly prized and popularly appreciated in its military capacity.

The Queen's Own Hussars have a goat—or at least they had very recently—which curiously enough seemed to prefer the vicinity of the hospital to the barrack-yard. Billy, though a general favorite, was occasionally troublesome. For instance, in hot weather it is necessary that the doors of the barrack church should be left open for the benefit of ventilation. At such times he had a decided opinion that he should be allowed to join the congregation. Now, had he been quiet, there would have been no strong objection to his being indulged so far; instead, however, of behaving with decorum suited to the occasion, he would walk about on the wooden floor, which caused a considerable clatter. If by chance he came in the way of a trooper against whom he might have had a grievance, he would butt at him, causing thereby such disturbance as made it necessary for him to be forcibly ejected. Instead of taking such a rebuke, which was usually accompanied with sundry cuffs and blows, in a proper spirit, he would deliberately walk round to the officers' entrance, and go into the church again as coolly as if his previous manners had been most praiseworthy.

"Orderly," said the Adjutant at the close of the service, "see that the goat is shut up on a Sunday morning for the future."

"Yes, Sir," was the reply.

"It's my opinion," said one of the men, when the parade was dismissed, "that Billy attracted more attention than the Chaplain."

"I couldn't help my countenance," observed another.

On one occasion Billy attended the funeral of a soldier belonging to the regiment, with the band, who played the *Dead March*, and a firing party, to discharge three volleys over the grave of the deceased at the close of the burial service. There, in strong contrast with his behavior at church, it was quite affecting to observe how serious he was in manner and deportment. He seemed to take an intense interest in the whole proceeding, and walked to the edge of the grave, into which he peered for some time, as if pondering on the common end of mortality. Billy was a genuine volunteer. He followed the regiment of his own accord while on the march through an Indian village, and continued on the route for some hundreds of miles. Embarking with the troops when they left for home, he has never deserted the regiment from that hour to this.—*Chambers's Journal.*

ORI

MINIATURE YACHTING.

RACES AT PROSPECT PARK—A CONTRIBUTION TO THE SCIENCE OF SHIP-BUILDING—PROMISES OF THE SEASON.

The cool weather yesterday had the effect of still further delaying active operations in miniature yachting at Prospect Park Lake. The wind was not only exceedingly adverse to comfort, but very squally, so that it was difficult to make the boats operate just as they were intended to do. However, during the afternoon, Mr. Frederick Dayton's boat, the John Y. Culyer, and Mr. Stewart's Comet engaged in a few friendly contests, in which the Culyer got defeated, the Comet winning two out of three heats. In the first race, which was the only one timed, the Culyer, which is a larger craft than the Comet, and consequently had to allow her one minute and a quarter's time, came in three minutes ahead, making the distance from Club Island to the gap in six minutes. In the third heat, the Culyer was a long way in advance, and in the last both boats crossed the line about even.

As was intimated in THE TIMES two weeks ago, the gentlemen engaged in this pastime, although fond of it as a sport alone, claim that they are engaged in something which will, in time, be of great benefit to the science of ship-sailing. They say that their boats are built on half-inch scales, so that a boat sixty inches long would contain 120 half-inches. Now then, when they produce a perfect model, which will perform in a certain way, sixty inches long, they say that a boat sixty feet long, or 120 feet long, precisely on the same model, will produce precisely the same results. Some naval architects, however, deny the soundness of these premises.

However, aside from all the scientific features of the sport, there are many things to recommend it to the consideration and patronage of those engaged in it. Capt. John Cole, who has always been a very liberal patron of the younger members of the yachting fraternity, proposes a very interesting programme for the coming season. He intends to offer a prize of a handsome silk pennant and a set of colors to be made for each of sixteen years of age, to be sailed for in three regattas. He also proposes a grand union regatta, to be sailed every second Saturday in the month, open to all boats, regardless of dimensions, the prize to be an elegant silk penant six feet long; the boat which wins it the most times during the season to own it at the close. He will also offer a club pennant, to be sailed for every Saturday, the boat winning it to carry it until another boat takes it. In addition to this, he will during the season offer small prizes to the boys, sufficient to induce them to take an interest in the matter and keep up their organization.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

GASPE, Quebec, May 8.—The schooner Gaspé Lass, from Anticosti, has arrived at Douglass Town, having on board several people from the island, including the mate and one sailor, the only ones saved of the crew of the brigantine Orient, which was wrecked between South-west Point and Jupiter River last November. The bodies of the remainder of the crew were found and buried. No other wrecks heard of. All well on the island. No scarcity of provisions there during the Winter.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY AT PANIC prices one of the most elegant houses on Manhattan Island, 48th st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop, hard wood, decorated in oils throughout, mirrors, gas fixtures, curtains, carpets, &c. house not large, but a perfect gem.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR THE superb establishments of Messrs. Charles O'Conor and James Gordon Bennett; only forty minutes to Wall st.—Elegant modern and double mansion and grounds for sale or to let very low. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

WATER FRONT ON EAST RIVER.—FOR sale one of the best in New-York Harbor, twenty to thirty lots suitable for any heavy business; thirty to forty water; bulk-head and grounds in best condition. Address B. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

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EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT-LOW—THE HANDsome four story high-stoop brown stone house, 20 by 55 feet, No. 934 10th av., near 61st st. For full particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, rooms G and H, basement.

FOUR BUILDINGS, OCCUPIED AS STORES and tenements, lightly mortgaged, will be given for a first-class house. Address Owner, box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and lot, 27x128, fronting Washington square; for sale at a moderate price.
HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 23d st.

COMBINATION PERFECT COOKING RANGES that heat the rooms above; economical, durable; warranted. HULL, GRIFFEN & CO., 2d av., above 23d st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beautiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. Boyd, containing about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ice-house, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars.
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—A country seat of twenty-five acres, with more land if required, on the Hyde Park road, one mile north of Main st., in the city of Poughkeepsie; the house is new, built of brick, spacious, and richly finished throughout with natural woods; hot and cold water, with bath rooms, &c.; tenant house, and extensive stabling; the grounds are highly improved, and were planted twenty years ago with ample fruit, forest, and evergreen trees, and from one plate-glass window in the rear of the "Hall" a view for more than forty miles up the river may be obtained. Address S. BAKER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NEAR NEACK, A GENTLEMAN'S residence, 40x45, two and a half story, frame, slate roof; outlets and window shades; hard-finished walls frescoed; dining-room, halls, and bath-room finished in hard woods, with all modern improvements; fine barn and coach-house; billiard-room and ice-house; five acres lawn &c.; will be sold cheap or rented for one or more years at a low rate. Apply to J. R. MALLARY, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—FOR the season, at Briar Cliff, fifteen minutes' drive from Sanborn Station and twenty minutes from Sing Sing, a large and fully furnished house, with stable, &c., and ten acres of land, with an abundance of fruit; house contains eleven bed-rooms, elevator, parlors, kitchen, &c., and is in good order. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at Clifton, N. J., the Railway, one hour from New-York, a delightfully located Queen Anne house with all improvements; ice-house, boat-house; abundance of fruit and shade; 28 acres.
BELLAMY BROS., No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE AT WHITESTONE, L. I., OVERlooking the Sound, a fine large house, with stable, &c., &c.; large piazza, bay windows, &c.; cheap for cash; 1 to 75 by 100; a very desirable place. Apply on premises of E. C. BERRIAN,
or No. 384 Broadway, up-stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A house with six bed-rooms, bath, &c.; excellent stable, garden, and orchard; high ground, near depot; free from malaria and mosquitoes. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st. THEO. AYRES, Morristown.

FARM FOR SALE.—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, good soil, all in grass; good buildings, fine orchard, pure water, healthy location; five hours from New-York, on New-Jersey Central Railroad, in Pennsylvania. Price $4,000. Very cheap; terms to suit.
D. PRINCE, No. 1 Bond st.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and thirty-six acres, near Brown's dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to
A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FAR ROCKAWAY, Long Island, cottage, seven rooms; price, $2,000; rent $200, furnished, $250. G. C. NORTON, No. 85 Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D.

$1,000,000 WORTH OF REAL Estate for sale at and near Rahway, N. J. Col. J. A. MARTIN, Box No. 74 Rahway.

FOR SALE OR RENT ON LONG ISLAND—North Shore house and four acres, garden, &c.; attractive locality, and complete. Address E. C. POOLE, Little Neck, Long Island.

HOMES ON THE SOUND—FURNISHED AND unfurnished, for sale and rent; Greenwich, Riverside, Stamford; several at the water.
J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR WILL RENT FURNISHED, THE elegant and commodious villa-house, No. 847 Lincoln place, now vacated from Prospect Park; size, 22 by 62 each, with lot 35 by 133 each; handsomely furnished, and in first-class order throughout; will be sold on easy terms. Apply to owner, J. W. FIELDER, on premises, or No. 231 Broadway, Room No. 6, 12 to 2 P. M.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SAMUEL KRIZER, Auctioneer. Office No. 8 Cooper Institute.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, MAY 11, AT 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the five-story and basement double tenement house, No. 160 Attorney st.; rents for $2,400 per annum; size, 25 by 60 by 100; sale absolute. Maps at auctioneer's office.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE—116TH ST., E. A. LAWRENCE & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, ON MONDAY, 10th inst., at 12 M., the three-story brown-stone house, 15.10.4x100; house in perfect order; 6% per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

CHOICE REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON

Ocean Park-way and Coney Island av.,

to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, at public auction,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19,

at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, by J. COLE, Auctioneer.

750

beautifully-located residence lots in the most charming park suburbs of Brooklyn, in the town of Flatbush, nearly adjoining Prospect Park, fronting on the great park avenues, and every way deriving the utmost advantages from city improvements of the highest class, while enjoying an exemption from the burden of city taxes—a saving of four-fifths to holders of these lots.

The tract is ALREADY FINELY IMPROVED. The locality is thirty-five minutes by horse car to Hamilton Ferry, three and a half miles from Brooklyn City Hall, and five miles from City Hall, New-York, equi-distant with Central Park.

The streets and avenues are now settled, having been established by the town survey and adopted as public streets and avenues, and were laid out with a liberal hand, which has given them good width, thus securing permanency as well as uniformity.

The Rapid-Transit Steam Road,

now being laid on Gravesend av., which will be

IN OPERATION IN A FEW WEEKS

to city line, and to Hamilton Ferry within a few months, will pass through a portion of this property, and make it as easy of access as any within two miles of New-York is now by horse car, or twenty minutes to Hamilton Ferry and half an hour to New-York.

The proprietors of the tract are now building a handsome depot structure on the corner of Avenue C and Gravesend av., established as Turner's Station, on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railway, for the accommodation of passengers and railroad business.

Maps are now ready at the office of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau st., New-York; T. J. CORTHELL, Esq., Attorney, No. 9 Willoughby st., and at the office of J. COLE, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

ROE H. SMITH & Co., Auctioneers.

ASTORIA LOTS AT PEREMPTORY AUCTION sale, by order of the heirs of John L. Rapelye, deceased, on WEDNESDAY, May 12, at 1 o'clock sharp, on the ground. The property consists of six valuable lots (to be sold separately) with commodious house on lot No. 4, situated at junction of Flushing and Newtown avs., fronting on each, eligibly situated in business centre, five minutes' walk from boats or ferry, thirty minutes' from Wall st.; two lines of horse cars pass the property; good title; only forty per cent. cash required.

Also, two story modern-built, high-basement frame cottage, seven rooms, bay front, and lot 25x100, on Second av., near Grand st., Astoria; handsomely finished; good neighborhood; delightful surroundings; ten minutes' walk from boats; cars pass the door; immediate possession; title perfect; terms very liberal.

ALL CAPITALISTS OR OTHERS DESIROUS of obtaining the best investment or most eligible for residence or business in Jersey City to-day should attend the great sale of the Laidlaw property on WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1875, at 2 P. M. There will be sold twenty-eight lots, two residences, and two stables, all of the choice property is reached by way of the elevator in fifteen minutes from the Hoboken Ferry.

Remember that Jersey City, compared with New-York or Brooklyn, has light taxation, rapid transit, but few tenement houses, a small death-rate, no taxation on mortgages, and that aliens legally convey property.

For maps, circulars, and full information, apply to LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 79 Montgomery st., or WILLIAM GREY, 27 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

GREAT CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Sheriff's sale without reserve at the Court-house, Elizabeth, WEDNESDAY next, May 12, at 2 o'clock; residence of Gen. J. Madison Drake on Newark av., opposite Clinton place, running through to Pennsylvania av., 125 feet by 450 feet, one block from North Elizabeth depot, with fine modern double dwelling, all improvements; gas and city water; 40 feet square, with extension. The lots on Pennsylvania av., will be sold separately.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—ON HEIGHTS, NEAR HIGH BRIDGE, overlooking Harlem River and valley, within three minutes' drive of railroad depot and steam-boat landing, a gentleman's residence; perfectly healthy; brick house, twenty rooms, gas and water throughout; landscomely and fully furnished with billiard-table, china, glass, silver, and linen, if desired; nine acres of land, carriage-house with six stalls, cow-house, and everything complete; will be rented for three or four months. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

TO LET—A TASTEFUL AND CONVENIENT French-roofed brick house, on lot 50x119 feet, on Washington av., near Fulton st.; drawing-room, library with bay window, and dining-room on first floor; eight bed chambers; very substantially built, in thorough order; and freshly painted and whitened. Apply to C. W. KNOWLTON, No. 983 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN HEIGTS, five minutes' walk from Wall Street Ferry, a large brown-stone house in perfect order, very handsomely furnished throughout, heated by steam, and has all modern improvements, making it a first-class residence. Also, a stable in State st., with stalls for four horses, and house for coachman, &c. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway, New-York.

LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 20 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., for three months from about June 10, modern house, twelve rooms, with all improvements; stable, lawn, and fruit, within six minutes' walk of Morris and Essex Railroad Depot or Midland Railroad Depot; near churches and public green; rent, $150 per month; private family only. Apply to the owner.
E. G. WARD, No. 331 Washington st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER SEASON—A furnished cottage, situated on Pequot av., near the Pequot House, New London, Conn.; has private croquet lawn, splendid views, and good, safe bathing. Also, a furnished cottage on the Norwich Road, four miles from New-London; will be rented low. For particulars apply to PATCHEN BROS., No. 51 New st., New-York.

RIVERDALE.—TO LET FOR THE SUMMER; will sell or exchange large furnished house, spacious grounds, high and healthy; horses, cow, fowls, vegetable garden, and fruits; Riverside av., one mile south-east from station. Apply, between 12 and 2, at No. 34 Pine st., room No. 13.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE EDWIN ELLIOTT, AT ASTORIA.—To rent or lease, fully furnished.—Large house, with all modern improvements, greenhouses and graperies; superior Summer and Winter home. Low rent to a proper tenant. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO LET CHEAP.—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY English basement brown-stone house No. 51 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs., containing eighteen large rooms, with every improvement; well suited for a family or boarding-house; rent $1,500. Apply to A. SOUBIROUS No. 294 6th av.

FURNISHED HOUSE—AT SPARKILL; ONE hour from New-York; beautifully located on southern slope of Piermont Mountain, and containing twelve rooms, bath; newly furnished; barn, fruit, and shade-trees; for Summer or year. Apply to FLOYD BAILEY, No. 117 Worth st.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE, thoroughly furnished, to let at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County. One hour from Wall st. by cars and boat; all kinds of fruit, vegetables, &c., cows and poultry; rent moderate. Apply before 11 A. M. at No. 320 5th av.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, a large mansion, furnished; fifteen rooms; comfortable house; carriage-house and stable; shade trees and fruit; seven acres; gardener on place; rent very low to a desirable tenant. Address Box No. 3,559 Post Office, or call at No. 147 West 43d st.

TO LET—AT DOBB'S FERRY, ON THE HUDSON, an elegant countryseat; house furnished; large barn, green house, ice-house filled; fine view of the river; splendid lawns, garden, &c. Inquire of J. W. DURYEE, No. 258 Cherry st.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—TO LET, A MOST DEsirable residence, elegantly furnished, and perfect in every particular; water and gas throughout; fine stable and out-houses; elegant grounds; convenient to depot; a rare chance. Address S. H., Bridgeport, Conn.

AT TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, two elegantly-furnished houses: all modern improvements: nice grounds, stables, &c.; river views; rents low, season or year. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

AT VERY REDUCED RENTAL—LARGE four-story twenty-five feet front house, good order, 16th st., very near 5th av.; first-class location for private or boarding house. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET.—A NICELY-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on Murray Hill. Rent, $300 per month. Address C., Box No. 3,479 New-York Post Office.

A TWO AND A HALF STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house; all modern improvements: bath, range, and gas, to let at $450 per annum; 8th av. and 125th st. Inquire on premises, or at No. 66 West 52d st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR WEST Point, with fourteen rooms; plenty of fruit on the place; rent, $600. Apply to CORNELIUS NELSON, Highland Falls, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH MODERN conveniences; pleasant location; near depot; at Plainfield. Inquire of agents there or of T. W. MOON, No. 379 Pearl st.

FIRST-CLASS FRENCH FLATS TO LET—Desirable location; entrance 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 99 Murray st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE RENTED TO a small family at about half-rate; three stories. Apply for permit, &c., to owner, No. 141 West 44th st.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH CONVERSATION BY A PARISIAN gentleman: City references; ten weeks, three lessons weekly, $25 at pupil's; $36 in classes of ten. Address FRENCH, BOX NO. 253 TIMES, UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN OPPORTUNITY TO go abroad as English teacher in a family, or companion to an invalid; good reference. Address S. E. B. No. 66 West 26th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

CANAL ST.—TO LET, NEW BROWN-STONE building Nos. 211 and 213; 45x60; French plate windows; suitable for furniture, upholstery, carpets, &c.; also No. 217 Canal st. WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

STUDIO TO LET FOR THE SUMMER.—INQUIRE at Room No. 35 Y. M. C. A. Building.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TWO HUNDRED BOARDERS WANTED AT Broome Centre, Schoharie County, N. Y., and vicinity, with farmers, among the Catskill Mountains. Write to the parties undersigned for particulars. Post Office, Broome Centre: D. M. Leonard, M. D., William Grant, J. H. Becker, David Houghtaling, Delos Ellerson, and Henry Tibbit's hotel, or inquire of R. A. SPENCER, No. 207 Pearl place, between 42d and 43d sts., New-York City, or W. F. FOSHAY, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GREENWICH, CONN.: house delightfully situated on the Sound; five minutes from depot and boat landing; plenty of shade; pleasant rooms; bath; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 43 West 22d st., or Delano House, Greenwich.

BOARD CAN BE HAD AT HAVERSTRAW; house and grounds first class; fine view of Hudson River; mountain air; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 38 University place, or at WALL'S residence, Haverstraw.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A FAMILY of five adults, with room for coachman and pair of horses, not more thirty miles from New-York, and no other boarders taken. Address Box No. 1,852 New-York Post Office.

A YOUNG COUPLE DESIRE AN UNFURnished room, with board; location, below 42d st. Address, stating terms, which must be low, S., Box No. 4,879 Post Office.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with or without board; private family, within five minutes of 20th Elizabeth depot. Address Box No. 176 Post Office, Elizabeth, N. J.

VERY DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS and first-class board can be had for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June, at Morristown, N. J. Address Post Office Box No. 367.

PLAINFIELD.—BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL,

Will be opened on or about the 1st of June. For further particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

CONGRESS HALL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS,

Will open June 5.
Special terms for June.
HATHORN & SOUTHGATE, Proprietors.

CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS,

Open June 1, 1875. Rooms can be secured at the
STURTEVANT HOUSE.....New-York
DELEVAN HOUSE.....Albany
CLARENDON HOTEL.....Saratoga
CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietor.

Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y.,

Will open June 24, 1875. Guests of last year wishing to reserve their rooms for the coming season will please notify the undersigned on or before the 15th inst.
W. B. COLEMAN, New-York Hotel.

SUMMER BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING TO SEcure board for the Summer or longer may do so by applying to the undersigned. The house is large and spacious; situated close by the sea shore; surrounded by shade trees; three-fourths of a mile from Stonington; driving, fishing, and bathing provided; terms from $8 to $10 per week; good references given. Address Mrs. JOSEPH D. ROBINSON, Stonington, Conn., Post Office Box No. 129.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breeze; is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

MRS. CREAGH, OF HERRICK CASTLE, Tarrytown, has leased the Cliff House, Rye, Westchester County, for the coming season. This favorite resort is one hour from New-York. Good stable accommodations, fine bathing, boating, and fishing. Opens June 1. Parties wishing choice of rooms can apply at No. 34 West 14th st. References exchanged.

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON, ONE HOUR FROM WALL ST.—Desirable rooms, for gentlemen and families; house and appointments thoroughly first-class. Parties willing to pay for superior accommodation, apply at No. 135 Madison av.; unexceptionable references given and required; house now open.

HATHAWAY'S HOTEL,
DEAL, NEAR LONG BRANCH.
Open from June 20 to Sept. 20.
WILLIAM HATHAWAY.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Will open for the season, May 15.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.—A FRENCH PROTESTant clergyman, residing in New-York, would be willing to have two young gentlemen accompany him in a three months' tour in Europe; terms moderate. The advertiser can refer to Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D.; Mrs. N. Bayliss, north-east corner 28th st. and 9th av.; Mr. T. Guédin, No. 652 Broadway. Address E. B., care of R. R. McBurney, Esq., No. 52 East 23d st.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Established 1848. Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; writing lessons, $3 monthly; backward persons and foreigners taught privately; ladies qualified as book-keepers.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGton, Mass.—This school, finely located, in Southern Berkshire, will receive boys under thirteen on very moderate terms. JAMES BIRD, A. M., Principal.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY for the Summer or year, with instruction if desired, at Mrs. CONOVER'S Home School, Old Bridge, N. J. Terms moderate.

PROF. B. KUTTNER, TEACHER OF GERman language and literature, No. 993 2d av., or Lothenia College, No. 1,193 Broadway.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD Company's Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, May 4, 1875.—The regular guaranteed Quarterly Dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new Guaranteed Stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st June proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d June. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.
CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.
DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE from tax, was this day declared, payable on and after May 10. Transfer-books are closed until May 11.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey—In the matter of THE MOORE CAR-WHEEL COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of an order made in the above stated matter, bearing date on the twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1875, we will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, the fifteenth day of May, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the works of The Moore Car-wheel Company, corner of Greene and Pearl streets, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, all the assets of the said The Moore Car-wheel Company, still undisposed of, including the good-will of the business, the tools and machinery, the stock on hand, the choses in action, and all other assets of said bankrupts.—Dated May 7, 1875.
FREDERICK WOOD,
JOSIAH F. BAILEY,
ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Trustees.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY OF RETirement, residing in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely furnished room; all modern conveniencies and ample closets; to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., C. L. S., Box No. 297, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Gramercy, Westminster, and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, R., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

HARLEM BOARD.—A SECOND FLOOR SUITAble for a family or a party of single gentlemen; a delightful Summer residence with ample grounds; house first-class; two minutes' walk from the cars and boat; Spanish spoken; references. Apply at No. 52 East 128th st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING a more room than they require, will take two or three gentlemen and their families, or single gentlemen, to board; house in perfect order; all newly furnished. Apply at No. 53 West Washington place, west of 6th av.

WINCHESTER HOUSE.—EUROPEAN PLAN—Corner Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c.; pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, occupying a fine brown-stone house, offer good rooms and board to a family of three or four, to take the place of such a party who have occupied them three years. Apply at No. 335 East 50th st., "Beekman Hill," near 2d av.

BOARDING.—A COMFORTABLE HOME FOR TWO or three gentlemen, with board, on very reasonable terms in a private family at Roseville, near Morris and Essex Railroad Depot. Address L. F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, or No. 416 Orange st., Newark, N. J.

A FEW LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at No. 205 East 16th st., near 3d av.; also, day boarders.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom on third floor, front, with board; favorable arrangements can now be made for the Summer or year.

NO. 108 WEST 42D ST., NEAR THE PARK.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent with or without private table; also one single room; references exchanged.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST.—SMALL FAMILY would let parlor or second floor, handsomely furnished, with board, to family of adults, or to gentlemen without board.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without private table; table board, for two or three gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, handsomely furnished, en suite or separately, with excellent table and attendance. Also, single rooms to gentlemen, without board. Terms moderate.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62 WEST—Well-furnished front room, with alcove, hot and cold water, and first-class board; terms reasonable for the Summer; references.

NO. 25 WEST 45TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

AT NO. 52 WEST 14TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let to one or two gentlemen, without board.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway, a handsome suite of rooms to let, with or without board; references.

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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1875.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The loss of the *Schiller* could hardly fail to cast a cloud over the minds of the hundreds of European tourists whose names swell the passenger lists which we publish this morning. But the reflection would probably occur to most of them that, considering the enormous traffic by our "ocean ferry" every year, the periodic loss of life represents a much smaller average of danger than in most forms of inland travel. Terrible as this disaster is, moreover, it seems to have none of that obvious element of the preventible in it which lent so much additional poignancy to the loss of the *Atlantic* and the *Ville du Havre*. Later details may alter this view of the case, but so far as we know at present, there is nothing to suggest to the voyager by our ocean steamers that he need fear any perils save those which neither seamanship nor vigilance can avert.

It will be observed from our Albany letter that the Moore Rapid-transit Bill is to receive some important amendments at the hands of the Assembly. The bill appears to have been drafted without reference to the provision of the amended Constitution, which makes the objection of half the property-owners along the line of a projected local railroad fatal to the immediate carrying out of its plan. The appointment of Commissioners by the Supreme Court to determine whether the public necessity of the road should outweigh the objections of the property-owners is a proceeding which would be carried out whether provided for in the bill or not. At the same time, a measure which professes to solve the difficult problem of providing a general rapid-transit law, ought to be framed with a view to these constitutional restrictions. Even after it has been so amended, it would be somewhat rash to hazard the prediction that the bill will accomplish all that is claimed by its promoters.

One of the worst of the acts of ruffianism which have attended the Pennsylvania miners' strike is the attempt to burn the bridge on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, above Locust Gap. A watchman's presence of mind alone prevented the wrecking of a train full of passengers at this point. Taken in connection with the frequent instances of rails torn up and fatal obstructions laid on the track during the present strike, an act like this affords rather a depressing revelation of the brutal and unreasoning vindictiveness of a portion of our mining population. One would imagine that no fact could be more obvious to these men than that the successful wrecking of several car-loads of passengers would raise such a storm of public indignation against them as would greatly weaken their chances of ever forcing the operators to accept their terms. Outrages on men who persist in making their own terms for the sale of their own labor are bad enough, but persistent and unprovoked attacks upon the safety of travelers who have nothing whatever to do with these strikes belong to the most aggravated order of crime.

The campaign against the illicit distillers has been vigorously opened. Sixteen distilleries, with their fittings and contents, have just been "smashed" in the wild country on the borders of Tennessee and Virginia. Some armed resistance was made to the mounted posse who performed the work, but the force arrayed on the side of the law was found sufficient to intimidate the "bushwhackers." A series of systematic raids like this, followed by increased and unremitting vigilance to prevent the revival of the evil, would have a most beneficial effect on the returns of internal revenue, and would make cheap whisky, under the name of "extras," a less familiar article in the market.

THE LOSS OF THE SCHILLER.

Since the terrible shipwrecks of 1873, there have been but few reminders of the dangers which still attend the crossing of the Atlantic. We talk with justifiable pride of the advanced stage of progress of the science of navigation, and of the high state of perfection which has been attained in the art of naval architecture. And certainly no steam-ship commander better understood and practiced the one than Capt. THOMAS, of the Eagle Line, while no vessel sailing from this port was a more satisfactory example of the other than the ill-fated *Schiller*. At the beginning of last century the methods of determining a ship's longitude at sea were of the crudest and most uncertain kind. The chronometer was unknown the improved quadrant was only beginning to be used, lunar observations were as yet mere experiments, and the astronomical almanac did not exist. Yet at a time which is as far ahead of the eighteenth century in scientific navigation as the eighteenth century was ahead of COLUMBUS, we find one of the most perfectly equipped of our modern vessels wrecked on the same reef which proved fatal to the squadron of Sir CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL 168 years ago. We have achieved a great many things which our great-grandfathers would have deemed impossible, but a dense fog can still render the brightest of our marine lights invisible, and can still deaden the most penetrating of our sound-signals so as to make them next to useless. There is nothing so much dreaded by the most experienced navigators as a fog at sea; in fact, the more experienced a seaman is, the more keenly he feels how comparatively impotent he is to avoid danger in such a contingency. He is, amid a dense fog, almost as helpless against the possibility of collision with a passing vessel as he is against being foundered by a passing iceberg. Should the fog be of long continuance, it may seriously endanger the correctness of his reckoning, and he may thus find himself suddenly confronted with a rockbound coast, when, according to his most-careful calculations, his ship should have plenty of open sea-room.

It is to this last species of danger that we must attribute the loss of the *Schiller*. The steamer was unquestionably some distance out of her course when she struck upon the "dogs" of Scilly. But we have no evidence that she was so, from any fault of reckoning which human skill could correct, or any inattention to warnings which human organs could recognize. The dense fog, the tempestuous sea, and the awful ruggedness of one of the wildest coasts known to the mariner will sufficiently explain the fearful loss of life which followed the striking of the doomed ship. It was the merest chance that could enable any boat to live in the wild sea which breaks over the sunken reefs and frowning granite rocks of that terrible shore. It would be as foolish as wicked to seek to depict the lingering anguish of the victims of the wreck. Let their friends be assured that the catastrophe was as sudden as any such disaster could well be. For the greater number of the drowned passengers there must have been but one moment of speechless terror, and then all was over. We may yet hear stories of the mangled and disfigured dead cast up by the waves, but we may be certain that their breath was mercifully stopped before ocean cast about in its "fierce play" the bodies of the lost. Neither raft nor life-preserver could have availed much amid a wild tumult of the waves, where the sea strikes on the iron cliffs with a force which that of a sledge-hammer very mildly typifies. As the details of the shipwreck come out we feel sure that the wonder will be, not that so few were saved, but that there were any survivors at all.

The moral of so awful an event is one that can be better drawn in the pulpits, where it will be fittingly mentioned to-day, than in the columns of a newspaper. We see, as yet, no room for any talk about responsibility, either on the part of the company or its servants. We do see in the event a solemn reminder of the mysterious dispensations of that Being "who hath His way in the whirlwind and in the storm, and the clouds are the dust of His feet." The prayer for those "that go down to the sea in ships" will to-day gain a deeper fervency from the loss of the *Schiller*, and the petition to be delivered from sudden death will draw a new earnestness from the swift summons which, less than forty hours ago, called so many of our fellow mortals into eternity.

ETHAN ALLEN.

The centennial of the capture of Ticonderoga on the 10th of May, 1775, revives the memory of that famous Vermonter, ETHAN ALLEN, who is so marked a character in the early history of what were then the New-Hampshire Grants, and what is now the State of Vermont. ALLEN was a native of Connecticut, and removed to Vermont in 1769, settling at Bennington. He at once became prominent in the border troubles between New-York and Vermont, and was the leader in the forcible resistance to those claiming title to the land in that part of the State under grants from New-York. It was to make that resistance effective that he organized what were known as the "Green Mountain Boys." He was everywhere the champion of the settlers, in the courts, in the newspapers, in pamphlets, and before the Continental Congress. He was but little educated, was a rough speaker, and an unpolished writer, but he had striking qualities that gave him great popularity and made him a recognized leader. The settlers in such a wilderness as the New-Hampshire Grants then were had less respect for grammar and the proprieties of speech than for readiness in plan and boldness in action in defense of what they believed were their rights, and ALLEN was their hero. He had a rough, rather bombastic eloquence that certainly would not stand modern criticism, but it not only answered for those times—it was, perhaps, a product of the times. The heroes of new countries are mostly men of the stamp of ETHAN ALLEN. IRVING calls him—perhaps with a slight touch of the old New-York feeling which once outlawed him—the "Robin Hood of the Mountains," and quotes some one as saying of him, "His style was a singular compound of local barbarisms, Scriptural phrases, and Oriental wildness; and though unclassical, and sometimes ungrammatical, was highly animated and forcible." There is no doubt, if his eloquence was rough, it was effective with those whom he addressed. WASHINGTON says, in a letter, that there was "an original something in him which commanded admiration." That "something" was a near approach to genius. His demand for the surrender of Ticonderoga was characteristic; no man but ETHAN ALLEN would have backed that demand with the authority he summoned; and perhaps he imagined that DELAPLACE would not question the commission from "the Great Jehovah," however he might hold in contempt "the Continental Congress."

His daring, however, became sometimes recklessness, as his expedition against Montreal proved, in which he was taken prisoner, and sent, heavily ironed, to England, with the parting assurance from PRESCOTT that he would grace a halter at Tyburn. After being kept a prisoner more than two years he was released, returned to this country, received a brevet commission as Lieutenant Colonel from Congress, "in reward of his fortitude and zeal in the cause of his country, manifested during his long and cruel captivity, as well as on former occasions." He was not further conspicuous in the war, but wrote much upon the Vermont side of the controversy with New-York, published a history of his captivity, which was extensively read, and, later, a theological work, in which he developed his skeptical views. He died at Burlington, Vt., Feb. 12, 1779. The Legislature of that State have caused a Tuscan column of granite, forty-two feet in height and surmounted by a statue of ALLEN, to be erected over his remains in that city. The State has, besides, placed an heroic statue of this famous leader in her early history in the portico of the Capitol at Montpelier. It was cut from Vermont marble by LARKIN G. MEAD, a Vermont sculptor, now eminent in his profession. The Legislature has also ordered that a statue of ALLEN, with one of the late Senator COLLAMER, shall be placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, as the representative men of Vermont in that national assembly of the statues of the great men in the history of the country. Perhaps she could not have made a better selection. While ETHAN ALLEN was hardly the type of man who lay broad and deep the foundation of commonwealths like Vermont—the thoughtful, patient, wise, and prudent men who in early times make less figure in history—he yet is so conspicuous as the fearless and brilliant champion of what was then a contest for the very existence of the State, a contest which he did as much as any one to bring to a successful issue, and he stands out so boldly as the hero of the achievement at Ticonderoga, that the State could hardly fail to turn to him as the representative man of her early history.

MUTINY IN MID-OCEAN.

Since the strange affair of the *Bounty* no such desperate mutiny at sea as that of the *Jefferson Borden* has been recorded. Sailors are thought to be a quarrelsome and evil set, to be sure, and Poor Jack has a much harder name than he honestly deserves. Every now and then a mutinous crew is reported; some of the men have been knocked down with capstan-bars, put in irons, haled before the courts, or worse treated. But usually the cause of the trouble is bad "grub," hard work, or abusive officers. It is not often that any of these complaints lead to bloodshed and murder. It is due to our commercial marine, as well as to the cause of common justice, that the case of the *Borden*, which has excited much interest in England, should be thoroughly investigated. Nothing can justify the rising of the crew, whose conduct, as detailed at some length in late cable dispatches, seems to have been simply atrocious.

The *Borden* sailed from New-Orleans for London early in April. When the vessel was about one thousand miles from the English coast, being then eighteen days out, and the second mate on the watch, the crew rose and began their deadly work. The second mate was killed while on deck, the first mate and Captain being asleep in the cabin. The first mate was next called by the mutineers, who knocked him down as he came out of the gangway, and then threw him into the sea. The Captain was then called, with the statement that an accident had happened. The absence of the mates from below naturally excited his suspicions, and he went on deck armed with revolvers. Assailed by the mutineers, who seem to have been four in number, he opened fire on them, and ultimately compelled them to retreat to the house on deck. The Captain fought at long range, with firearms; the mutineers probably had only knives for weapons. Assisted by the steward, a boy, and one sailor, who remained by him, Capt. PATTERSON fastened the men in the deck-house, and besieged them with his battery of pistols. For one entire day these men held out, the Captain firing in upon them through a window. One man is said to have been shot seven times, and all of them were more or less wounded, so that they were, at last accounts, barely alive. Finally, after a trying siege, the mutineers capitulated and were secured. In about thirty hours afterward the vessel was met by passing craft, from which help to navigate her into port was obtained, and the *Borden* arrived off the English coast May 3. The mutineers confess to the murder of the first and second mates, and urge that they were driven to these desperate steps by ill treatment. The others of the crew, who must have known something of the trouble which was brewing, say that the object of the mutiny was to gain possession of and plunder the vessel. Possibly like JACK ADAMS and his comrades of the *Bounty*, the mutineers of the *Borden* saw an opportunity to get rid of hard work, poverty, and rough fare, by seizing a vessel and making their way to strange countries.

They were wofully disappointed, and nobody can doubt that condign punishment will speedily overtake these wretched fellows. The laws of all civilized nations are very severe in the treatment of mutiny or insubordination on shipboard. Maritime discipline must necessarily be strict, even to apparent hardship. The lives of all on board, and the property of others, are in the hands of the commander. In case of a murderous rising, the officers, who are, for the time being, the government of a floating community, are absolutely cut off from all help from the rest of the world. It may seem a violent and cruel proceeding for a Captain of a vessel to fire away at an imprisoned and defenseless crew until they have agreed to surrender and be bound, but in this was the only security of the "ship's governor," whose assistant officers—one of whom was his brother—had been murdered by the men who only missed his life by a narrow chance. In circumstances of great peril—and any mutiny at sea is a great peril—the authority of the ship is the law and its executioner. The tragedy of the United States brig-of-war *Somers* is a case in point. The summary hanging at the yard-arm of an officer of that vessel will never be forgotten in our Navy, whatever may be the disputed points in the case as conducted on board. The story of the *Jefferson Borden* is still more sanguinary, and those who are familiar enough with marine affairs to realize the terrors of the Captain's situation, almost alone at sea with murderous mutineers about him, will be glad that one more unsuccessful conspiracy on board ship has so utterly failed.

METHODISM.

There is not entire agreement between the theologians and the scientists as to the controlling influences in the progress of civilization. They agree, however, that there is progress, and as to many of the steps by which that progress is made sure they are also agreed. The science of medicine, the science of law, and the science of government, are studied with the same intelligent interest by men of all religious beliefs and of no religious belief. What interests humanity, interests all humane men, and philanthropy is not the exclusive possession of any creed. Yet no one, in observing the currents of civilization, can fail to notice the immense influence of a great religious denomination in giving them apparent shape and direction. We appreciate it in this country, when we watch, with considerable anxiety, the efforts of the Catholic Church to bring within the entire control of its religious teachers the education of the children of Catholic parents, and we understand at once what that means; not, possibly, any serious danger to the State, but yet the training of Catholic youth in subordination to the priesthood that rules that Church, who sometimes put the Church first and the State second in their affections.

The disquietude that such an effort on the part of one Church occasions would, perhaps, be less if one at the same time considered the extent and influence of other Churches in this country. The last census gave the denominational preference of the adults in the United States, and the Catholics numbered less than two millions, while the Presbyterians numbered over two and one-half millions, the Baptists over four millions, and the Methodists over six and one-half millions. The church membership of the Catholics, including whole families, is probably not more than four millions, while that of the Methodist Church, largely adults, is over three millions, and other denominations aggregate nearly four millions more. The whole adult membership of the evangelical churches, other than the Roman Catholic, is, undoubtedly, more than three times that of the Catholic Church.

But the census gives us another comparison. The Catholic Church had, in 1870, 3,806 church edifices, with a little less than a million sittings. The Presbyterians had about seven thousand churches, with more than two and a half million sittings; the Baptists had about fourteen thousand churches, with nearly three and one-half million sittings, and the Methodists had over twenty-one thousand churches, with more than six and a half million sittings. Indeed, of the 63,000 church edifices in the United States, the Catholics have only 3,806, and only two million out of the more than twenty-one million sittings.

Our purpose now is to call attention to the great strength of the Methodist Church in the United States. It has a membership almost as large as, and a ministry more numerous than, that of all other Churches, the Catholic excepted. It is the chosen form of worship of at least one-fourth of the people of the country. While its Church government is not democratic, like that of Congregationalism, there is no Church that, in the everyday thoughts and life of its members, is more thoroughly in sympathy with the most democratic interpretation of our institutions. It is, emphatically, the church of the people. In its origin, in the preaching of WHITFIELD, and the WESLEYS, it came as a new gospel to the poor and lowly. Then it was a great religious awakening, and it is not too much to say that it not only brought multitudes of sinners to repentance, but it quickened with a new life the Established Church itself. It has not lost that characteristic yet; and its great strength in this country is evidence that, in its methods and in its teachings, it lies nearer the heart of the people than any other Church. Its clergy have never found any human sympathy foreign to them or to their work. They have not been aloof from or above politics; whatever interested their congregations interested them. To them religion is a life more than a creed—an every-day work rather than a theological dogma; and it has thus recommended itself to those who have found in it a gospel they could understand; addressing itself to their emotions rather than to their intellect; an appeal to faith rather than a persuasion of the reason.

Archdeacon HARE says, in one of his sermons on the victory of faith: "Every truth of reason, if it is to exercise any practical influence, must also become a truth of faith; must be recognized and substantiated by the will, must be cut off from the tree of knowledge, and grafted into the tree of life;" and in this understanding of faith the Methodist Church in the beginning, and to this day, addresses itself to the hearts and consciences of men. The truth to them is not an abstract proposition—it is life. Their teachers and preachers are of the people—not removed from them by the elevation of learning, not bringing instruction to them from the student's closet, but just from among themselves, with a message that finds at once a response in their own hearts. It is not strange that a Church, rigid in its organization, sometimes called despotic in its government, yet everywhere touching the sympathies and hearts of men, should have a growth and a strength far exceeding that of other religious denominations; and it is not, perhaps, too much to say that, as a Church organization, it is now the most effectual barrier in this country against the advance of the Church of Rome; and yet, unless it be the Quakers, there is scarcely any religious sect more unlike the Catholics, either in the simplicity of its form of worship, or in its freedom from the despotism of dogma.

Notwithstanding the progress of science, which, to some, seems now to threaten the foundations of our religious faith, a Church like the Methodist is not likely soon to lose its great power as a liberal Christianizing force in this country. It is said of the great Master that "the common people heard him gladly;" and the disciples of JOHN WESLEY have proved, since the preaching of the first Methodists was heard "among the bleak moors of Northumberland, in the dens of London, and in the long galleries where the Cornish miner hears, in the pauses of his labor, the sobbing of the sea," that their gospel is one to which the ears and the hearts of the common people are always open. Such a Church cannot but be an immense power in the future of this country.

THE LABOR MARKET.

The falling off in immigration, which was observed last year, seems likely to be continued. We learn from returns just published that during the months of January, February, and March, the number of persons who sailed from the Mersey was 12,204, of whom 7,822 were English, 327 Scotch, 1,468 Irish, and 2,555 belonging to other nationalities. Compared with the corresponding period of 1874, when, too, the figures of the previous year were not sustained, this shows a decrease of 2,460. All were emigrants; but while the majority, that is 11,068, came to the United States, the remainder were scattered over various parts of the world, a few going to Canada, and others to Australia, India, China, Africa, and the West Indies. The decrease was about proportionally divided over the three months, the last showing no improvement over the other two, although it might be considered by many more favorable than its predecessors for undertaking a voyage.

If this may be regarded, as we think it may, as a fair indication of the prospects of the year, it is tolerably certain that we must be prepared for a considerable diminution in the supply of foreign labor; but it is not at all so certain that this should be anticipated as an unmixed evil. The statistics quoted refer only to Great Britain, but there is no good reason to look for any compensatory emigration from elsewhere. In Germany, whence a large amount of our industrial population has been, especially of late years, obtained, the Government is taking, quietly, but none the less energetically, measures which are surely calculated to keep the population at home. In Russia, and even in some portions of Scandinavia a similar policy is being acted upon, and we never need look to France or the Latin nations for accessions which are of much importance.

Instead, therefore, of raising hopes which are likely to be fallacious, it is safer to rest upon the proposition we have stated, and to expect not only that the losses of 1874 will not be recovered, but that the process of decrease will be yet further continued. It is not, however, a matter which should be the source of much lamentation. There is no occasion to acquiesce in the hope which has been implied that bad seasons, sickness, or other vicissitudes, such as have occurred before in Europe, may again befall the laboring classes. Both the cause and the probable effect of the diminution are to be estimated, and there is no occasion to treat either the one or the other with the alarm that is sometimes expressed.

The loss last year was greater than it has generally been considered, for while statistics of arrivals at our ports were prominently published, no similar record was publicly given of the number of departures. But in Europe, and especially at Liverpool, it was remarked that the stream of emigration from America was unprecedented. The immediate cause of this was, of course, depression of trade and of business generally. But it is quite reasonable to suppose that most of the adults, at least, who thus left our shores to return home, exercised some influence in preventing others from following their example in coming out. They have, indeed, been so many agents against emigration. But apart from this is the fact, which it is quite useless to conceal, that the condition of the laboring classes in Great Britain, and yet more particularly in Ireland, has of late years vastly improved. The number of those who receive aid from the poor rates is every year growing less. The diminution is steady and rapid. Then, wages are high and employment abundant all over the United Kingdom, and if the authority of leading statesmen in that country may be regarded as worth anything, a feeling has taken hold of the laboring population that, all things considered, they are just as well off with steady occupation at home as they are likely to be abroad. They have begun to realize that all the promises made to them by paid agents are not always, or even often, fulfilled, and so they are rather disposed to be content with the competence they have, than willing to incur risks which they barely comprehend. Strikes, about which so much capital is often made, are no proof of poverty. It would be more correct to take them as evidence of quite an opposite state of affairs.

If, then, we would counteract the operation of these influences in Europe, there is but one resource open to us, and that is to increase the attractions here. So long as there is a great scarcity of labor, the means of doing this are worth considering. But we are not yet reduced to that condition. While we hear so much about hard times, and while it is an incontrovertible fact that there are thousands of people who are not fully, and many of them not even partially, employed, we cannot justly say that more labor is wanted. It matters nothing that some of those who are complaining of the hardness of the times have only themselves to blame for it. It is quite likely that new arrivals would only add to their ranks, certainly they would not mend matters; and it appears to us to be the wiser course to let the population that we now have settle down, so far as possible, into some definite position, before we take extraordinary measures to induce others to come to us. We shall have immigrants enough without any special efforts being made to obtain them; and then, in case they should find that they had raised their expectations too high when they left their own country, they would not be able to cast any reproaches upon America.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Holcroft's fine comedy "The Road to Ruin" was withdrawn last night in favor of "The Rivals," which was preceded by that sparkling comedietta "A Happy Pair." Sheridan's famous comedy had all the old flavor of legitimacy, and although there were a couple of important alterations in the cast, there was no defection from that quality of excellence which appears to characterize every performance of the standard plays at Wallack's. When "The Rivals" was played at this theatre during the run of the comedy series last season, Mr. John Brougham filled the rôle of *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*. On this occasion, however, it was in the hands of Mr. W. R. Floyd, as desirable a substitute as could well be found; while instead of Miss Jeffreys-Lewis Miss Ada Dyas played the part of *Lydia Languish*. All the other important characters were represented as heretofore, so that there was nothing lost in the general symmetry of the performance. First of all, Mr. Gilbert represented *Sir Anthony Absolute* with all those artistic lights and shades which have made it a famous impersonation in his hands. Criticism can hardly find any holes in this characterization, which stands in a high position among the best efforts of an actor who has done nothing indifferently. The rôle of *Captain Absolute* was again committed to Mr. Arnott. It is one of the parts which he plays best. The dash which he throws into it is in no way overstrained or exaggerated, and the hypocritical demeanor which he puts on in presence of his indignant father is assumed with great skill and good taste. Mr. Beckett was *Bob Acres* as of old. There is something infinitely amusing in the eccentric comedy of this capital actor. His slightest gesture or utterance carries with it the contagion of laughter. Miss Dyas played the part of *Lydia Languish* with that culture and repose which characterize all her impersonations. This is the first time she has taken the part in this country, and it seems quite likely that a desire for its repetition will be very general. *Mrs. Malaprop* found an adequate representative in Mme. Ponisi, and so with every rôle in the comedy. In the comedietta, "A Happy Pair," Mr. Montague and Miss Dyas won the unstinted applause of the auditors. To-morrow evening "The Road to Ruin" will resume its place, and that comedy, "A Happy Pair," and "The Rivals," and Boucicault's comedy, "The Irish Heiress," will ring the changes in the bill during the week.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Miss Neilson's engagement at Booth's Theatre terminated last evening. The house was crowded in every part, and the performance progressed amid uncommonly frequent demonstrations of pleasure. "The Lady of Lyons" was acted, with Miss Neilson as *Pauline* and Mr. F. B. Warde as *Claude*. The lady's performance is well remembered, and at times, last night, it appeared more forcible than ever—a rather remarkable fact when it is remembered that the artist is just now at the close of a protracted engagement. After Bulwer's play, Miss Neilson appeared in the "balcony scene" from "Romeo and Juliet," Mr. H. J. Montague personating *Romeo* quite felicitously. A brief speech by Miss Neilson in acknowledgment of several calls before the curtain brought the proceedings to an end. The lady sails for Europe on Saturday next. To-morrow night Miss Clara Morris enters upon a series of representations at Booth's. She is to come forth in "Evadne," an almost forgotten work by Shiel. Mr. George Clarke is to fill the leading male rôle in this piece, the choice of which for revival does not impress us as particularly judicious. On the Monday following, however, Miss Morris will play in "Macbeth." Thursday afternoon next, Miss Neilson, Messrs. Montague and Rignold, the Fifth Avenue Theatre Company, and several popular artists, will unite in a matinée entertainment by which Mr. Tooker is to profit.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Mme. Ristori yesterday acted in "Lucrezia Borgia" at the Lyceum Theatre. The performance was the last she is to give in this City for many months, and in accordance with usage, the audience insisted upon a few parting words. Mme. Ristori granted the request by speaking, in English, as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It has come at last—the saddest of words must be spoken, for America is very dear to me, and in taking leave of New-York, I take leave of a most generous public, of friends whose memory I shall ever cherish. Believe that I say farewell with my heart upon my lips. Farewell, and may God bless your noble country.

The evening performance at the Lyceum was given for the benefit of Mlle. Bertha Girardin. It included three French comedies, which were charmingly acted, and the effect of which was to awaken once more general regret that the French drama and its interpreters should not have a home, if ever so humble a one, in our midst. The honors of the entertainment yesterday were fairly borne off by Mlle. Girardin, but M. Henri Stuart contributed largely to the success of the representation, by acting invariably easy and refined, and MM. Juignet and Genot diffused merriment with their wonted liberality. This week Mlle. Aimée fills a farewell engagement at the Lyceum Theatre. She may be seen to-morrow in "La Jolie Parfumeuse," Tuesday in "Le Petit Faust," and Wednesday in "Mme. Angot." Mlle. Aimée's benefit performance is set down for Friday, and Saturday she departs for Europe. On Saturday night "Giroflé-Girofla" will be given, with Mlle. Geoffroy.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The bills at the Fifth Avenue Theatre for weeks to come are big with enterprise. In this year of centennials, the capital comedy now running at Mr. Daly's house is not to go without one, and the auspicious event is to be celebrated on May 24. It has now reached its eighty-fifth performance, and there is no diminution in the attendance. But before the "centennial" celebration, there are many other attractions to be presented at the fashionable theatre in Twenty-eighth street. Mr. Daly, in fact, announces a jubilee month. His programme is one of great promise, and as his performances do not lag behind, play-goers may look forward to most interesting entertainments. Miss Fanny Davenport takes her benefit on Tuesday afternoon, when "The Hunchback," and "Rough Diamond," will be performed. Mr. George Rignold, Mr. H. J. Montague, and Mr. Frank Mayo, have given their services, and will appear respectively as *Modus*, *Sir Thomas Clifford*, and *Master Walter*, while Miss Fanny Davenport will herself take for the first time the rôle of *Julia*. There is to be a grand combination matinée on Wednesday, in which Mlle. Aimée and her troupe will bear a part, and at the matinée performance on the following Saturday, Lina Mayr will join in a combination entertainment. A benefit for Mrs. Gilbert is also in course of arrangement, and at the "centennial" celebration on Monday evening, May 24, a suitable souvenir will be given to every lady visiting the theatre. It will take the shape of a miniature brick of solid silver from the bonanza mines.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Of all monotonous things, there is nothing so tolerable as success. It never pals or grows flat. Its very monotony is well flavored, and for this reason the management of the Union Square Theatre do not tire of "The Two Orphans," or of the unusual measure of good fortune which has followed this remarkable play. It deserves the success which it has had, at all events, and should it run to a two hundredth performance, or for the greater part of another season, it does not seem probable that the public will complain of its duration. There will be a change on the afternoon of Thursday, May 20, when Mr. Stuart Robson takes his benefit. "Delicate Ground," "Camille; or The Cracked Heart," "John Wopps," and "Jones' Baby" are set down as the attractions.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A revival of the Spectacular romance "The Twelve Temptations" is announced at the Grand Opera-house. The opening performances will be on Saturday, May 15.... Of the variety theatres, the Theatre Comique offers a very ample programme to its patrons. This is the last week of the Harrigan and Hart performances, and to give the occasion special significance, it is the intention of the management to change the olio every evening.... The Olympic relies on a new extravaganza called "Keno," of which matinées are announced for Wednesday and Saturday.... "Aladdin, or, The Wonderful Lamp," with Miss Lillie Macdonald as *Aladdin*, is set down for representation in the Bowery, and the patrons of the house are promised elaborate properties, grand processions and marches and "a new ballet of beautiful young ladies."..... "La Statue Imaginaire," and a series of tableaux vivants are among the attractions for the week at Robinson Hall. The performance will commence with the farce of "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White." The San Francisco Minstrels continue to give their usual interesting entertainments, and fill the house nightly with amused audiences. No one ever goes away dissatisfied from their pleasant home on Broadway.

OPERA BOUFFE IN THE FUTURE.

Mr. Samuel Colville, who sailed for Europe yesterday, and Mr. John C. Fryer, have engaged Mlle. Aimée for a long series of opera bouffe performances, to be commenced by a month's stay in London in May, 1876.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Signor Nicolini has returned to Paris, after a brilliant season in Rome.

A fire broke out on April 22 in the new Paris Opera-house, but it was promptly extinguished.

The success of Verdi's "Requiem" at the Paris Opera-Comique was fully equal to the expectations of the directors. Mmes. Stolz and Waldman, and the tenor Masini, were applauded with enthusiasm. As to Medini, he is considered one of the best bass singers in Italy, and Parisians had already heard him in "Anna Bolena," at the Italian Theatre, under the management of M. Verger.

"La Reine Indigo" is being actively rehearsed at the Renaissance Theatre in Paris, to follow "Giroflé-Girofla," and the first performance has probably occurred. The composer of the music, J. Strauss, was to leave Paris, but hopes were entertained that in presence of the solicitations of the Director and artists, he would consent to postpone his departure for a few days. A great success is predicted for Mlle. Zulma Bouffar in the title-part.

With reference to the absence of Mr. Irving's name from the recent requisition to Signor Salvini, Mr. Irving writes: "I was invited to meet Signor Salvini by a friend, who conveyed to me gracious expressions Signor Salvini had used concerning my representation of *Hamlet*. I was, unfortunately, prevented from accepting this invitation, and hearing from our friend that Signor Salvini might be gratified at receiving direct expressions of my great desire to see him act, I subsequently wrote and received from him a most courteous reply; and I am sure Signor Salvini, (whom, after all, it alone concerns,) would be the last to impute any paltry motive to the absence of my name to the round-robin circular."

At the Paris Gymnase, a drama in five acts, called "Le Comte Kostia," by MM. Victor Cherbuliez and Raimond Deslandes, has been produced. Every one has read the interesting story (by the first named writer) of a Russian noble who, believing that he has been deceived by his wife, shuts himself up in an old castle with the child she has left him. But as this girl is the living likeness of her mother, and the Count supposes her to be the fruit of adultery, he makes her wear a masculine costume, in order to diminish the resemblance, which fills him with horror. The play, according to the newspapers, is hardly likely to have a run. Galignani says: Mlle. Tallandier personated the boy-girl and was much applauded, but the part is not a pleasant one, and will not add much to the actress' credit. However, it is only fair to state that loud applause burst out at the close of the representation.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard* writes on April 20: "Rubinstein's new opera, "Die Makkabaer," founded upon Otto Ludwig's drama of the same name, was produced here at the Royal Opera-house last Saturday, and seems to have been favorably received. Rubinstein's fame as a composer rests chiefly upon his chamber music. This is, however, his third essay upon the lyric stage. Some will be allured, and others as decidedly deterred, by the announcement that throughout the three acts the 'Makkabaer' does not tickle the ears of the groundlings with a single air, and that one duet alone recalls any of the time-honored traditions of the opera before Wagner introduced his new manner; for the mighty seer now declares 'Tannhäuser' and 'Lohengrin' as the frivolous aberrations of untutored youth. Unlike Wagner, however, Rubinstein sticks to the chorus as an essential element of operatic effect, and the 'Makkabaer,' which I have not heard, is described as consisting of a series of choral pieces, broken here and there by Wagnerian dialogue. Judged by old-fashioned rules, it has the character rather of an oratorio than of an opera. Many of the choruses pleased the critics greatly, and as a whole the piece is pronounced a success, although, as a Berlin public never hisses, and applauds very feebly, it is not always easy to judge of the general impression produced."

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 8.—Vice President Wilson arrived at 3 o'clock on the Memphis and Louisville train. He was met at the National Cemetery by committees from the General Council and Chamber of Commerce, and on arriving at the depot in this city was met by Mayor League and the remainder of the city officials. The Mayor received the Vice President with a brief address, tendering the hospitalities of the city, to which Mr. Wilson responded in an appropriate manner, taking occasion to say that he was traveling simply as a private citizen to see the country, and after referring to his anti-slavery record and the late war, which he thought could not have been averted by any power of man, hoped that peace and good feeling would succeed its bitterness, and that our country would prosper and become the greatest nation upon earth. After an air by the band in attendance, the party took carriages for the Peabody Hotel, where an immense crowd had assembled. In response to loud calls, the Vice-President appeared upon the verandah and made a short address. The Vice-President remains here until Monday evening, when he leaves for Little Rock.

LAND DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Kopp's *Western Land Owner* for May contains the full text of various decisions recently rendered by the Secretary of the Interior.

In regard to soldiers' homesteads, the Secretary decides that a soldier is entitled to 160 acres of land under the Homestead law of June 8, 1872, provided his original entry of less than 160 acres was made prior to the passage of said act as an adjoining farm or as a homestead entry. [This reverses the decision of the General Land Office, dated Dec. 10, 1874.]

Commissioner Burdett decides in a case coming up from California, that officers and soldiers while in the regular army are not entitled to the benefits of the Homestead act of June 8, 1872.

Commissioner Burdett decides that the second section of the act of March 3, 1843, gives to the executor, administrator, or one of the heirs the absolute right to complete the necessary proceedings for acquisition of title in case of a deceased pre-emption claimant, and it does not devolve upon the Land Department the duty of inquiring if there are any heirs; but if there are any it casts the title distributively upon each by including him in the general provision.

PORTRAIT OF POCAHONTAS.

The Richmond *Journal* says that Dr. James Beale has deposited in the State Library of Virginia a portrait of the Indian Princess Pocahontas, to whom many of the leading Virginia families trace their origin. The paper says this portrait makes Pocahontas a very pretty woman of about twenty years of age, and clothed in the upper-crust foggery prevalent in the nation of her father, King Powhatan. The portrait deposited by Dr. Beale is an exact copy by the elder Sully, made in 1839, of an original portrait of Pocahontas, painted between the years 1616 and 1617, during her visit to England, in company with her husband, John Rolfe

ALBANY.

TAMMANY MAKING A PLACE FOR JUDGE BEDFORD.

THE GOVERNOR APPROVES THE GENERAL SESSIONS BILL—THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL TO BE AMENDED—SATURDAY'S SESSION IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS' SALARIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 8, 1875.

The capital is intensely dull, notwithstanding the fact that both houses have been in session to-day, and there is scarcely anything of a public or political character to be noted. The main feature of discussion is the passage of the Removal bill and its effects upon the composition of parties in this State. Of course the element generally known as the "Canal Ring," and their friends, are exultant over their triumph, or, as they term it, the bringing of the people back to their sober second thought.

JUDGE BEDFORD TO BE RESTORED TO THE BENCH.

Last night, or more properly yesterday afternoon, I received authoritative information that the Governor had decided to veto the bill for the creation of a new criminal Judge in the City of New-York, to be known as the Judge of the Court of General Sessions, and to exercise powers co-ordinate with the present City Judge and Recorder. It now appears that even official sources are not always reliable, for the Governor has been led to reconsider his determination, and reverse his course of action on the bill, and affix his signature of approval to it to-day. He was led to this conclusion mainly—in fact entirely—by the representations made to him within the past twenty-four hours by City Judge Sutherland, Recorder Hackett, and District Attorney Phelps. Those gentlemen have labored with success to convince his Excellency that an additional Judge was needed to transact the business of the Court of General Sessions, Recorder Hackett being here in person to-day, while Judge Southerland and the District Attorney transmitted, their views by message to the Executive. The important feature of this transaction, so far as New-York City is concerned, is the likelihood as to the selection to be made under this law. It is well understood and openly asserted by the Tammany delegation here that ex-City Judge Gunning S. Bedford is to be the Tammany nominee, although there are members of the delegation who are strongly opposed to his nomination. This understanding of the probabilities also is largely supported by the fact that Judge Bedford is here with Recorder Hackett, and that both gentlemen were in consultation with the Governor this morning, and were present when he signed the bill. In its present form as a law, the bill provides that the Judge shall be elected at the next general election, on the same ticket with the other Judges to be elected at that time; that he shall hold office for fourteen years; that from and after Jan. 1, 1876 there shall be held in each month, excepting the months of July and August, two jury trial branches of the Court of General Sessions, and during the months of July and August at least one trial branch of the court; that the salary of the Judge shall be $10,000 per year; that the Supervisors shall provide a suitable place and accommodations for the holding of the court, and that there shall be appointed an additional Assistant District Attorney to attend to the public business of the court.

THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

The Butterfield Rapid Transit bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Moore, and has been substituted in the Assembly for the same bill which was in the order of third readings in that house, has been subjected to examination by several of the members of the House, and is claimed to be defective in some very important particulars. The first of these points is that it is unconstitutional as to the means by which it proposes to grant franchises. It delegates the power to the Mayors and Common Councils of cities to appoint three persons as a commission, who shall have the power "to grant the license, right, or franchise," for such rapid transit railways. It is held by many good lawyers that in the Legislature is vested the power to grant franchises involving substantial rights of the people, and that the Legislature has no authority to delegate such power to any other body. This bill, however, delegates the power to two bodies intermediary between the people, whose rights are involved, and the Legislature. Another defective point in the bill is that it omits altogether the constitutional provision that the consent of one-half in value of the property-owners along the line of route chosen shall be obtained prior to the granting of the right to build the road. The friends of the bill have prepared a new section to be added to it, which embodies this latter requirement, and this amendment will be offered when the bill is next before the House. This amendment, they claim, will also cure the defect as to the delegation of power to grant franchises, as, in their opinion, it does not delegate the power absolutely, but prescribes and asserts the constitutional restrictions under which the Commissioners shall act. A second amendment, which has been prepared by certain members, is aimed at what appears to be a monopoly or "close corporation" job in the bill. Whenever it refers to the proposed road it speaks of it in the singular number as "a railway company," "such road," "such railway," "the road," "the railway company," and so on. It is generally construed as a plan by which some particular scheme or system of rapid transit is to be forced as a monopoly on New-York City, as no other city in the State, excepting, perhaps, Brooklyn, either needs or contemplates the construction of a rapid-transit railway. An effort will be made to remedy this evil.

SATURDAY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

As was generally expected the session of the Assembly to-day was considerable of a farce, and resulted in the transaction of little or no business of general interest. To begin with there was no quorum present at the opening of the session, and, on motion of Mr. Alvord, it was resolved that all members present be granted leave of absence until Monday night. This motion was carried only by all the members present voting first in favor of the motion, after which a few retained their seats on the negative vote, while the remainder voted "no." By adding the affirmative and negative votes it appeared that a quorum had voted. These tactics were resorted to so that if any member objecting to proceeding without a quorum should move a call of the House "all hands" could, under the resolution granting leave of absence, put on their hats and leave the Chamber. The whole proceeding elicited uproarious shouts of laughter. The only bills of importance considered in Committee of the Whole were the bills for the unification of the Educational Department of the State; for the payment of certificates of indebtedness issued to veterans of the war of 1812; to exempt the property of the New-York Society Hospital used for hospital purposes from taxation, and the bill to increase the salaries of the Commissioners of the Dock Department of New-York City. All of these bills excepting the last-named were ordered to a third reading, after being debated at some length, and after, in most cases, a great deal of ridiculous talk and ridiculous and undignified conduct, which included the clanking of some forty iron spittoons while certain members were speaking.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS' SALARIES.

The bill to reduce the salary of the President of the Dock Department from $6,500 to $6,000 and to increase the salary of the other members of the board from $3,000 to $5,000 gave rise to a large amount of persona ity between members, not connected, however, with the subject of the bill. Mr. Schieffelin, of Westchester, moved to strike out the first section of the bill, and when "Tim" J. Campbell, of New-York, asked him "what he wanted to do that for," Schieffelin replied "because he wanted somebody to tell him some reason why the section should remain in." Mr. Husted said he proposed to give that information, and read a list of the salaries paid to members of all other commissions in New-York City, showing that they were all in receipt of $5,000 per year or upward, and that the Presidents of other commissions received from $7,500 to $10,000 per year. He said he had no interest in this bill, which proposed merely to give the members of this very important commission the same salary as that paid to other commissions. He had introduced the bill by request, and could see no valid objection to its passage. Mr. Waebner, of New-York, thought the bill ought not to pass, and said the maintenance of the official and clerical force of the department was extravagant, and that from his own examination into its affairs he knew that the salaries paid annually to the board and its attaches, and the expense of maintaining the offices of the board, exceeded the aggregate amount of the maintenance of the Department of Public Works, including the laborers' wages. T. C. Campbell and Mr. Dessar, of New-York, spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Schieffelin opposed it, which led to a tilt of mingled humor and satire between Messrs. Husted, Costigan, Dessar, and Schieffelin, turning mainly on the question as to what business Westchester County members had to interfere in New-York City affairs, including also the intermediary question as to whether Mr. Husted had not as much right to introduce the bill as Schieffelin had to oppose it. Pending the discussion of this bill the House adjourned.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor has signed the following bills:

Authorizing the adjudication and settlement of certain claims arising out of the defalcation of the late Treasurer of Columbia County with the State; in relation to the improvement of the Croton aqueduct in the City of New-York; for the support and maintenance of prisoners confined upon civil processes; relating to the consolidation of certain railroad companies; regulating the use of slips, wharves, and piers in the City of New-York; amending the act to provide for the further supply of the City of Brooklyn with water, and for the payment of the expense thereof; to increase the efficiency of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in the City and County of New-York; to repeal the act to authorize the drainage of marsh lands passed April 12, 1869, and for the repayment to the Marsh Land Company of moneys paid by them into the Treasury of the State.

PERSONAL.

Hon. T. C. Christopher, member of the Assembly from Putnam County, and the Captain of the steamer Dean Richmond, lies dangerously ill at the Delavan House. A portion of his family reached here to-day. His complaint is pneumonia.

THE SUPPLY BILL IN THE SENATE.

The consideration of the Supply bill, which was begun last night, was concluded by the Senate this morning, and that may be regarded as one of the surest signs that the end of the session is rapidly approaching. Most of the changes from the form of the bill as reported by the Finance Committee are unimportant, or have already been pointed out in these columns, but to the clause appropriating $30,000 for the expense of the Gubernatorial Canal Investigating Commission was to-day added an amendment which so modifies as to almost render nugatory the provision directing that the examination of witnesses shall be public. In its amended form the clause thus concludes: "All examinations of witnesses by or before said Commissioners shall be open and public whenever such witness shall request that such examination shall be publicly conducted. Whenever any person who has performed work or furnished materials to the State upon any of its public works shall be examined as a witness in relation thereto, he may, if desired, be attended by counsel. Whenever, in the opinion of the commission, it shall be considered necessary for the public good to examine the witnesses separately, they may, on the examination of any witness, exclude all other witnesses subpœnaed on the same matter during such examination." To the latter part of the amendment little exception can be taken, but it will be seen that the first sentence substitutes for a compulsory examination of witnesses a secret one, unless the witness requests otherwise. The only other noticeable changes in the bill are the abolition of the office of Inspector-in-Chief of Steam Boilers, the striking out of an appropriation of $15,000 for opening a channel from Cayuga Lake to the Seneca Canal, and the increase of the appropriations for the Elmira Reformatory from $100,000 to $275,000, for the Middletown Asylum from $75,000 to $134,800, and for the Insane Asylum at Buffalo from $75,000 to $200,000. The bill in its present shape, however, is only an indication of what the Senate wishes, and very material modifications will doubtless be made in the conference committees.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Senator Booth to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Commissioners of the sinking fund of New-York City to assign to the Board of Education for school purposes five lots of land, situated on the north side of Sixty-seventh street, between Lexington and Third avenues, and also to the Police Department for the erection of a station-house one lot situated on the north side of Fifty-first street and between Lexington and Third avenues. From the Canal Committee Senator Cole presented a favorable report, from which Senator Parmenter dissents, upon the bill authorizing a tax of 35-100 of a mill per dollar of valuation for extraordinary repairs upon the canals. The subject was made a special order for Tuesday next.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

CAPTURE OF SEVERAL NOTED CHIEFS—THE LEADER OF THE GERMAINE MASSACRE AMONG THE NUMBER—POISONING OF THE INDIAN WHO DELIVERED THEM TO THE TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 8.—The *Republican's* (Kansas City) special says: Seventy Indian prisoners from Fort Sill passed through this afternoon for Fort Leavenworth, in charge of two companies of troops under command of Lieut. Kyle. Medicine Water, who led the party that assisted in the Germaine massacre, is with them; also Lone Wolf, the celebrated Kiowa Chief, who has been leader in the war for several years, and who was once captured by Gen. Sherman; Families Hurrahuee, murderer of Osborn at the Wichita Agency; Woman's Heart, Heap o' Birds, and many others equally notorious. The party is composed of the principal chiefs who have caused all the trouble for the past five years, and their capture is considered as the finale of Indian troubles. Kicking Bird, who delivered them to the troops, was poisoned by a squaw, and died at Fort Sill May 3. It is not known what the Government will do with them.

MINING TROUBLES.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 8.—An attempt was made last night to burn the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad bridge above Locust Gap. The fire was discovered in time to save the bridge, though it was damaged to such an extent that it was deemed unsafe to run a train over it. Trains are running around it now without interruption to travel. A watchman had the presence of mind to go to the nearest telegraph office and notify the early morning express from Shamokin that the train could not pass over in safety. A terrible catastrophe could not have been avoided, as a heavy coal train passed the bridge from being seen until the train was upon it. These attempts at wrecking trains in the Schuylkill region are becoming frequent.

LOUISIANA FINANCES.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 8.—Gov. Kellogg to-day filed with the Secretary of State a veto of a bill passed during the extra session, making all State scrip, of whatever character, receivable for back taxes. He says: "Of the outstanding obligations of the State, $5,219,912, chiefly *ante bellum* bonds, have been funded up to date, and we have now in the Treasury $470,527 to the credit of the interest upon the new consolidation bonds. This is an encouraging exhibit for our creditors, provided we keep perfect faith with them. It is impossible, however, for the State to maintain its credit and meet its obligations at maturity, except by requiring its revenues to be paid in currency."

THE APPROACHING MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 8.—Mr. Theodore Thomas was present at Exposition Hall last evening, with his orchestra, to test the efficiency of the chorus that is to take part in the musical festival next week. About 700 choristers were present. The "Triumphlied," the "Magnifica," and "Lohengrin" were executed with scarcely an error. Mr. Thomas expressed himself well pleased with the result of the labors of Mr. Singer in his drill of chorus during the past season. The most complete arrangements for decorating the city during the festival week have been made. It is proposed that there shall be a general illumination of the city on Wednesday night.

REPORT ON THE HOG TRADE OF CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 8.—The report of the stock of the hog product in this city to May 1, 1875, and to the corresponding period last year, was submitted at noon to-day to the Pork Packers' Association by Secretary Sidney D. Maxwell. In preparing this report the business of 140 firms has been consulted. It is more comprehensive than any previous report, in that it furnishes as complete details of the Summer as of the Winter product. The Winter product, from Nov. 1 to March 1, is as follows: Barreled meats, total number of barrels of pork in 1875, 26,724; in 1874, 10,075. Total number of pounds of bulk-meats in 1875, 27,108,017; in 1874, 33,522,865. Total pounds of bacon in 1875, 1,256,197; in 1874, 2,296,965. Total pounds of hams, not including bulk, in 1875, 11,787,738; in 1874, 9,745,985. Lard for 1875, total number of tierces, 22,224; barrels, 198; kegs, 3,206; in 1874, tierces, 6,607; barrels, 95; kegs, 2,497. Summer-cured meats, from March 1 to Nov. 1 in 1874: Total number of barrels of pork, 707; total pounds of bulk meats, 441,000; total pounds of bacon, 62,900; total pounds of hams, other than bulk or sugar-pickled, 75,180; total number of tierces of lard, 2,200; kegs, 50.

CREEDMOOR.

FIRST PRACTICE DAY OF THE INTERNATIONAL TEAM — THE IRISH-AMERICAN RIFLE CLUB CONTEST A MATCH—FAVORABLE WEATHER AND GOOD SHOOTING.

Yesterday was the first practice day of the American team for 1875, and, owing to the unpropitious weather in the early part of the day, only six of the team were present, and Capt. Bruce, who was requested by the Executive Committee, at a meeting held last Thursday, to practice with the team in order to be ready for any emergency that might arise. As Mr. L. L. Hepburn is yet undecided about accompanying the team to Ireland, it is probable that the services of Capt. Bruce will be required in the team. The day was eminently favorable for long-range marksmanship. The sky was overcast with clouds, and the wind, although strong at times, blew more steadily than usual from the south-east. The consequence was a showing of good scores. Gen. Dakin took the lead, with a score of 157, which is several points higher than any score previously made during the present season. An unfortunate "miss" on his thirteenth shot, at 1,000 yards distance, caused the General considerable annoyance, but he succeeded in finding his elevation before making his next shot, and closed with two centres. Messrs. Yale and Jewell "tied" on their aggregate scores, but as the last shot of the former was a "miss," the score of the latter will take the precedence. Following are the scores in detail.

GEN. T. S. DAKIN.

Yds.																Total.
800—	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3		55
900—	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	3			54
1,000—	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	0	3	3			48—157

CAPT. L. C. BRUCE.

800—	3	3	0	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3			51
900—	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4			54
1,000—	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3			51—156

MAJOR HENEY FULTON.

800—	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	3				55
900—	4	4	0	4	4	3	4	2	3	4	4	4				50
1,000—	4	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3			46—151

COL. H. A. GILDERSLEEVE.

800—	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	4			55
900—	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	3			50
1,000—	2	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	0	0			44—149

H. S. JEWELL.

800—	2	4	0	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4			50
900—	3	3	3	4	2	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	2			49
1,000—	0	0	2	4	2	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4			44—143

G. W. YALE.

800—	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	3			52
900—	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	0	3	3	4			49
1,000—	0	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	0	3	3	0		42—143

A. V. CANFIELD, JR.

800—	2	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4			54
900—	0	3	0	3	3	3	4	4	3	0	2	3	3			39
1,000—	3	2	2	3	2	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	2			46—139

THE IRISH-AMERICAN CLUB.

The Irish-American Rifle Club held its first match for the season in the afternoon. The prize was the club badge; distances, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at the former, any at the latter range; weapons, military rifles; two sighting and seven scoring shots. Owing to an error on the part of the Secretary, the number present was small, as some had received notice fixing the hour at 3 P. M., while others who did not receive notices supposed it would be contested at 11 A. M. The targets used were of the new pattern recently adopted, and at 200 yards distance a large part of the target formerly counting as the "outer" is now rejected by the circular pattern, thus materially narrowing the chances of the inexperienced marksmen. The scores were as follows:

COL. B. BURTON.

Yds.																Total.
200—	5	0	0	2	4	2	2	3								16
500—	4	3	4	3	3	2	5									24—40

GEN. F. F. MILLEN.

200—	3	0	2	2	0	0	0									7
500—	2	3	5	4	3	4	3									24—31

WILLIAM H. MURPHY.

200—	2	0	0	0	3	3	5									13
500—	3	3	0	2	4	2	2									16—29

COL. EDWARD GILON.

200—	0	2	4	2	0	3	4									15
500—	2	0	0	0	0	2	0									4—19

CAPT. J. J. COLLINS.

200—	0	0	2	0	0	0	0									
500—	0	3	0	0	4	2	0									9—11

EDWARD BROWNE.

200—	0	0	0	0	3	2	2									7
500—	2	0	0	0	0	0	0									2— 9

Gen. Shaler, Col. Carl Jussen, and Col. Meaghan, of the First Division staff, practiced at the 500 yards targets with varied success, and Col. Wingate, State Inspector of Rifle Practice, experimented with a military carbine at 150 and 200 yards distance for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any defect in their manufacture, as was claimed by some cavalry marksmen last year. The result of his practice demonstrated that, with the proper elevation, more favorable results could be obtained with a carbine at those distances than with a regulation military rifle. At 150 yards, with a moderate wind, he ascertained that it was necessary to show one-third of the front sight, with the rear sight fixed at 100 yards. At 200 yards he showed three-quarters of the front sight, the rear sight remaining as before. Under these conditions he was enabled to make "centres" and "bullseyes."

OBITUARY.

NATHANIEL T. HUBBARD.

Mr. Nathaniel T. Hubbard, one of the oldest, and formerly one of the most prominent, provision dealers in New-York City, died of old age yesterday at 5 A. M. at his residence in the Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway. He was known in his earlier life as the "Napoleon" of the provision trade. He was the oldest active member, and for several years has been an honorary member, of the Produce Exchange, the members of which held him in the highest respect and esteem. His bust has occupied a prominent position in the Exchange-room; and it was expected that on the 29th of this month a reception would have been given him by the members of the association, that being the ninetieth anniversary of his birth. At the time of his death Mr. Hubbard was also the oldest living member on the rolls of the Chamber of Commerce. He was born in Mattituck, Suffolk County, Long Island, and after 1798 was a resident of this City. While a boy he was employed during several Winters by his uncle, Daniel Hubbard, an inspector of provisions, and after working as a clerk in several positions, formed a co-partnership, soon after attaining his majority, with a Mr. Samuel Fanning. Together they opened a grocery store in Catharine street, opposite the market. This enterprise proving unprofitable, he entered the produce brokerage business in Water street, in which business he was eminently successful and accumulated a very considerable fortune. He was married in 1811 to Miss Susan Logan, the daughter of Major Samuel Logan, of the Revolutionary Army, and the couple lived together for fifty-six years. Of the marriage were born five sons and five daughters, of whom two sons and four daughters are living. During the war of 1812 Mr. Hubbard was a member of a light artillery company, but on account of his family and business cares he sent his brother as his substitute when drafted for military duty in one of the forts in the harbor.

Among the reminiscences of his business life which he was fond of relating were his experiences during the panics of 1837 and 1857. He was doing a large business during both of these panics, and was fully prepared to meet all engagements without calling on his friends or the banks where he kept his accounts. During one of them he discounted his own acceptances at seven per cent., and saved a number of his business friends from suspension by timely loans. He was one of the original subscribers to the stock of the Hudson River Railroad, having twenty shares which he afterward sold at a loss. He was one of a party that attended the inauguration of President Harrison, and used to relate with great zest his experiences during the trip, and would also say that some years afterward he called and paid his respects to President Jackson. He was no politician, but voted first the Whig and afterward the Republican ticket at every election. He was devoted to music, and thirty years ago was a member of every musical society in the City, and was thoroughly conversant with the history of music and musical entertainments in the City. For two years, while he lived in Washington Square, he gave fortnightly musical receptions at his house, which were the gathering places of the musical talent of the City thirty years ago. His time was devoted strictly to business during business hours, and largely to music during his hours of recreation. In regard to this he said: "I have been a regular business merchant for over sixty years, and during that period, say from thirty to thirty-five years, my average income was more than the salary of the President of the United States. I have always paid 100 cents on the dollar for every purchase I ever made, which has amounted to many millions during my lifetime. I never was a worshipper of the almighty dollar, but I took much pleasure in making it honestly. When prosperous in business I was in the habit of returning home at from 4 to 5 o'clock and dining at 6 o'clock, with my mind freed from all business cares, and devoted my evenings, four or five of them weekly, to the opera and other musical entertainments in which I so much delighted."

His funeral will take place at Dr. Booth's Church, at the corner of Tenth street and University place, on Tuesday next at 3:30 P. M. The Produce Exchange will meet and take appropriate action in respect to his memory to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

CURRENT NEWS AT THE CAPITAL.

A VIGOROUS RAID ON ILLICIT DISTILLERIES IN VIRGINIA—RED CLOUD AND OTHER CHIEFS ON THEIR WAY TO THE PRESIDENT—FINANCIAL ITEMS OF THE WEEK—APPOINTMENTS, NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDERS, &C.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A letter from Abingdon, Va., dated May 6, says: An extensive raid on illicit distillers in Newman's Ridge and Slackwater Valley, on the border of this State and Tennessee, has just been made by a force of fifteen mounted men under command of Major Jacob Wagner. Sixteen distilleries with their contents and large quantities of mash, beer, and whisky were completely destroyed. The inhabitants of the locality named were "bushwhackers" during the war, and are particularly lawless. Illicit distilling has since the war been their principal occupation, and large quantities of spirits were made by them. Eight arrests were made at a place where a number of the distillers, heavily armed with carbines and rifles, had congregated. In order to reach the infested region unobserved, night marches were made by the force, which had also to swim the large streams, swollen by recent heavy rains. Three Deputy United States Marshals and a United States Commissioner accompanied the expedition.

RED CLOUD, SPOTTED TAIL, AND OTHER INDIANS DETAINED ON THEIR WAY TO WASHINGTON.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a telegram from Agent Saville, saying the delegation of Indians, consisting of Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and other chiefs of the Brule-Sioux, the Ogallalla-Sioux, the Uncpapas, the Sansarc, and Miniconjons were unnecessarily delayed at Laramie through the influence of four or five half-breeds who want to come to Washington as interpreters. He asked that orders be sent to Red Cloud and Little Hound to start for Washington and proceed at once to Cheyenne. The Commissioner telegraphed the desired instruction, and it is presumed the delegation left Cheyenne for Washington this morning. A delegation of Cheyenne Indians, consisting of about ten, are supposed to be already on the way. The entire delegation, with interpreters, will consist of about thirty.

THE MILITARY COMPANIES AND THE CENTENNIAL.

The military of this city, like other organizations of their kind throughout the country, are taking measures for attending the Centennial. Company B, Capt. Donald McCattran commanding, have under consideration a proposition to secure white Austrian coats and shakos, the uniform now worn by Company A, and join that company, thereby forming a battalion.

PERSONAL.

Judge Pierrepont had a long conference with the President to-day at the Executive Mansion. He will return to New-York to-night. George W. Childs and ex-Secretary of the Navy Borie are on a visit to the President. The President has been invited to attend the Centennial celebration of Westmoreland County, Penn., but it is not probable that he will attend, owing to other engagements.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of army officers have been made: Capt. Richard Arnold, Fifth Artillery, to be Major Fifth Artillery, vice Dilney, retired; First Lieut. C. C. MacConnell, Fifth Artillery, to be Captain Fifth Artillery, vice Arnold, promoted; Second Lieut. C. R. Barnett, Fifth Artillery, to be First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, vice MacConnell, promoted; First Lieut. J. M. Kelly, Tenth Cavalry, to be Captain Tenth Cavalry, vice Robinson, cashiered; Second Lieut. C. A. Stedman, Ninth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry, vice Starr, deceased.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Assistant Surgeon Floyd B. Baldwin is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va. Chief Engineer A. Hable is ordered to the Alert. Passed Assistant Surgeon William B. Davis is detached from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk and placed on waiting orders.

CONSUL GENERAL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Jacob Baiz as Consul General of Salvador in the United States.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $449,297 89; for the month, $4,007,523; total for the fiscal year to date, $93,766,380. Amount of bonds held by the United States Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, $379,383,400, and for public deposits, $16,152,200. National bank notes outstanding, $349,460,201, including $2,438,900 in national gold bank notes. The Customs receipts to-day were $520,359 38. National bank notes received for redemption during the week, $3,945,361. Receipts of fractional currency during the week, $815,500. Shipments of legal tenders, $2,438,775.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $1,870,125. Special deposits of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $51,090,000. Coin, $88,814,425, including $21,166,400 in coin certificates. Outstanding legal tenders, $378,051,760.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President to-day appointed John T. Gibson to be postmaster at Huntington, West Va., vice M. H. Brooks, suspended under the Tenure of Office act, and re-appointed Charles T. Jackson Postmaster at Goshen, N. Y., his commission having expired.

ICE-BOUND VESSELS.

QUEBEC, May 8.—Capt. Scott, of the Phœnician, which arrived here last night, reports that on Thursday, April 29, at 3 P. M., in latitude 46° 30′, and longitude 47° 49′, spoke the bark Constance, of Greenock, on the outside of a field of ice; all well. Friday, April 30, 3 P. M., in latitude 46° 30′, and longitude 52° 15′, spoke three-masted schooner Viola, bound for Pernambuco, with stern nearly cut in two by ice and rudder gone. Sunday, May 2, at 5 P. M., spoke bark Walsgrif, off Cape Ray. Tuesday, May 4, in company with the ship Glenifer, thirty miles west of St. Paul, became ice bound. The Glenifer had then been in the ice ten days. There were twenty sailing ships and five steamers fast in the field of ice, which extended from thirty miles west of St. Paul to thirty miles northeast of Bird Rock, on Wednesday, May 5, when the Phœnician got clear.

THE NEW CANAL BILL OF LADING.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8.—The Board of Trade adopted the new canal bill of lading this morning. Two week days are allowed consignees to discharge cargo, provided notice of arrival shall be given before 12 o'clock M., after which time the cargo or consignee pays demurrage at the rate of two per cent. per day upon the freight, including tolls for each and every day of such demurrage over the two days, as above specified, until the cargo is fully discharged. There is no important change in the other clauses.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS CHICAGO THIEF.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Bill Wray, a well-known thief, formerly of New-York, who served a term in the Penitentiary at Joliet, and who is noted as a trainer of thieves, was captured last night, while attempting to rob a bank on the West Side. The gang with which he was operating, and which had assisted him in laying a train for the purpose of blowing up the vault, escaped.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 8.—Albert Todd, a prominent lawyer of this city, introduced in the State Constitutional Convention yesterday a petition from the Woman Suffrage Association of this State, asking that the convention insert a clause in the new Constitution extending the ballot to women. It was referred to the proper committee.

THE SENATOR SPENCER INVESTIGATION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 8.—The Spencer Investigating Committee is still in session here, and it is understood that astounding developments have been made, showing corrupt use of money to keep up the Court-house Legislature. The testimony of Perrin was not given out by any of the committee, as they will not at present make known anything. The statements telegraphed were furnished by Perrin himself.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 8.—The Southern Baptist Convention accomplished to-day a large amount of business. Action was taken heartily co-operating with the Northern Baptists in the literary and theological education of the colored people. The Northern Baptists have schools at Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Nashville, and New-Orleans. The Southern Baptists co-operate with these individually and through their Home Mission Boards. It was decided to continue the publication of *Kind Words*, their Southern Sunday-school paper. Resolutions were also passed recommending the patronage of a Southern Baptist review, provided it can be successfully accomplished. The next convention will meet at Richmond, Va., in May, 1876. Ten delegates were appointed to the Northern meeting assembling May 25, at Philadelphia.

THE TURF.

FIFTH AND LAST DAY OF THE NASHVILLE RACES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 8.—This was the fifth and last day of the Spring meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association. The track was in fine condition and the attendance was very large, the ladies' stand being well filled.

FIRST RACE.—Association Purse, $150; one mile and an eighth dash.

Swigert's ch. c. Egypt	1
Harding's b. f. Planchette	2
Elliott's ch. f. Chatterbox	3
Johnson's ch. f. Vaultress	4

Time, 2:01¾.

The pools sold on this race averaged: Egypt, $100; Planchette, $70; Chatterbox, $40; and Vaultress, $17.

SECOND RACE.—Maxwell-House Stakes, for three-year olds; $25 entrance; play or pay; mile and a half dash; Maxwell-House adds $400; second horse to receive $50. Closed with twenty-three entries; seven horses started.

Lewis' ch. c. Verdigris	1
Rice's b. c. Volcano	2
Harding's b. c. Voltigeur	3

Cadwallader's ch. c. Vicksburg. Swigert's ch. c. Steinbok, Williams & Owings' ch. c. Playmate, and Darden & Co.'s gr. c. Gray Steel, not placed.

Time—2:41¼; the fastest ever made by a three-year old on this track.

The pools sold on this race averaged—Volcano, $120; Verdigris, $80; Voltigeur, $51; Steinbok, $60; Vicksburg, $51; the field, $27.

THIRD RACE.—Association Purse, $400; mile heats, three in five.

Elliott's ch. c. Brakesman	dead	1	1
Thomas' ch. f. Hazen	dead	2	2

Time—1:46½, 1:46, 1:47¼, 1:49¼.

This was the closest contested race of the meeting. None of the heats were won by more than a length. The pools sold on this race previous to the start averaged—Brakesman, $135, and Hazem, $66; after the first heat Hazem, $272; Brakesman, $112; after the second heat Brakesman, $360, Hazem, $130, and after the third heat Brakesman, $230; Hazem, $30.

FOURTH RACE.—Consolation Purse, $250 for beaten horses; mile heats; horses beaten once allowed 7 pounds; twice, 12 pounds; three times, 16 pounds; $50 to second horse; entrance free.

Williams & Owings' b. c. Fairplay	1	2	1
Johnson's ch. f. Vaultress	2	1	2
Funk's b. c. St. George	3	5	5
Elliott's ch. c. The Modoc	4	3	3
Peine's b. c. Natchez	5	4	4

Time—1:48, 1:47, 1:49¼.

The pools sold on this race before the start averaged: Fairplay, $375; The Modoc, $165; St. George, $100; the field, $42; after the first heat Fairplay $150, the field $50; and after the second heat Fairplay $1,800, the field $300.

EXPELLED FROM THE WASHINGTON DRIVING ASSOCIATION.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

NOS. 767 AND 769 BROADWAY,

OPENING FIVE CASES FINE FRENCH CHIP BONNETS.

CHIP BONNETS.
CHIP BONNETS.
CHIP BONNETS.
CHIP BONNETS.

CHIP ROUND HATS.
CHIP ROUND HATS.
CHIP ROUND HATS.
CHIP ROUND HATS.

5,000 SEWING SILK HAT SCARFS, RICHLY FRINGED, 12 INCHES WIDE, 1¾ YARDS LONG, $1.

MISSES' HATS.
MISSES' HATS.
MISSES' HATS.
MISSES' HATS.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Handsomest French Bonnets to be found in the City.

Bonnets and Round Hats trimmed to order.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT IN THE REAR STORE ON 9TH ST.

French and English Chips.
Imported Round Hats.
Leghorns, in all the new shapes.
Rustic and Florida Hats.
Fine English Straws.
Boys' Hats, new styles.
Sun Hats, in all the shapes.
Opening new straws in the following shapes:

Cyrilla,	Lebrun,	Yorkshire,
Dagmar,	Norma,	Rigolette,
Coquette,	Vivian,	Meadow,
Belle,	Flirt,	Woodlawn,
		Starlight.

Large variety of School Hats.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE HATS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

We have, beyond question, the largest as well as the finest selection of fine French Flowers to be found in this City, and fresh goods every day.

Roses and Buds, Forget-Me-Nots, Lily of the Valley, Heliotrope, Mignonette, Lilacs, Violets, Apple Blossoms,
Grapes, Fruits, Ivy, Ferns, &c., in Wreaths, Bandeaux, Trailing Flowers, Montures, Clusters and single Flowers.

We have over six hundred varieties in Flowers, from the cheapest to the finest made.

HAT SCARFS.

Large variety in all the new styles and scarce shades, plain plaid, brocade, damassee, shaded and flowered, from 50c. to $3.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

All the new shades in millinery Silks very low.
Figured Silks, every color.
Soft Silks, every color.
Damassee Silks, every color.
Turquoise Silks, 50c. yard.
Bonnet Silks, 62c. yard up.
Lining Silks, 25c. yard up.
20 pieces all silk black corded Silks, worth $2, at $1 25.
Black dress Silks, 75c. yard up.
Black Gros Grains, $1 to $2 25.
Trimming Silks, 75c. up.
Fancy Silks, 50c. to $1 25.
Corded Silks, in every color and shade, 75c. to $2 yard.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

No. 3 all silk Ribbons, 3c. yard.
No. 4 all silk Ribbons, 6c. yard.
No. 5 all silk Ribbons, 8c.
No. 7 all silk Ribbons, 10c.
No. 9 allwilk Ribbons, 16c.
No. 12 all silk Ribbons, 12½c.
No. 16 all silk Ribbons, 25c.
No. 22 all silk Ribbons, 25c.
No. 30 all silk Ribbons, 25c.
No. 40 all silk Ribbons, 25c.
No. 50 all silk Ribbons, 25c.
No. 60 all silk Ribbons, 25c.
Four-inch heavy all-boiled silk Ribbons in brown, drabs, navy, white, purples, greens, &c., at 25c. a yard, worth 50c.
Double-faced gros grains, 10c. to 29c.
Brocade Ribbons, 8c. to 25c.
Damassee Ribbons, 25c. to $2 25.
Every color and shade in gros grain Ribbons, very low.
Soft twilled silk Ribbons.
Opening two cases French embroidered Ribbons, new shades.

SASH RIBBONS.

New Spring colors in seven-inch Sash Ribbons, 25c. a yard.
Rich brocade Sash Ribbons, 38c. a yard.
Rich striped Sash Ribbons, 39c. a yard.
Very rich embroidered and black figured Sash Ribbons, 50c. yard.
Gros grain Sash Ribbons, all colors.
Black Sash Ribbons, low.
500 7-inch gros grain Sashes, richly fringed and beaded, at $2 29.
300 pieces 7-inch gros grain Sash Ribbons, best quality imported, each side a distinct color, worth $2 25 yard, closing at 98c. yard.
Other bargains in Sash Ribbons will pay inspection.

SILK TIES AND SCARFS.

5,000 all-silk Windsor Ties, five inches wide, 15c. each.
Silk Windsor Ties, fringed, 25c.
White brocade silk Ties, 25c.
All-silk Roman Ties, 25c.
Silk embroidered Ties, 25c
Five-inch grenadine Ties, 15c.
Seven-inch grenadine Ties, 25c.
Rich brocade Ties, fringed, 50c.
Seven-inch Windsor Ties, fringed, 50c.
Opening 12,000 imported Ties, all new shades and colors, in soft, figured silks, brocades, shaded borders, very rich goods, worth 75c. and $1, all at 50c. each.
Square silk Handkerchiefs, 31c. up.
New styles in Lace Ties.
Very rich imported Ties.
Silk and Lace Ties, very rich.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

We have the largest Trimming stock in the city. Can match any shade.
Beaded Silk Fringes, 25c.
Beaded Silk Fringes, 50c.
Beaded Silk Fringes, 75c.
Beaded Silk Fringes, 88c.
Beaded Silk Fringes, $1.
Beaded Silk Fringes, $1 25.
Crimped Silk Braid Fringes.
Silk Braid Moss Trimmings.
All the colors in Silk Fringes.
Colored Silk Chenille Fringes.
Worsted Tape Fringes.
Worsted Tassel Fringes.
Worsted Gimps, all colors.
Rich Black Silk Fringes.
Worsted Chenille Fringes.
1,500 pieces rich Passementerie, Gimps, with and without Beads, from 15c. to $3 a yard.
Fancy Colored Trimmings.
White Pique Trimmings.
Several very cheap lots of Dress Trimmings closing.

3,000 PIECES WORSTED CHENILLE TASSEL AND TAPE FRINGES, EVERY SHADE, 17c. TO 39c. YARD.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, 12½c. OUNCE.

PERFORATED BOARD MOTTOES, 9c.

2,000 LARGE WAX CRYING DOLLS, WAX ARMS AND FEET, NATURAL HAIR, AT 50c.

WORSTED EMBROIDERED PATTERNS, CANVAS SILK FLOSS, &c., &c.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,

CORNER NINTH STREET.

BARGAINS IN THREAD POINT GUIPURE VALENCIENNES AND YAK LACES.

200 PIECES RICH SPANISH LACES, DOUBLE WIDTH, ALL SILK, 75c. TO $1 50.

5,000 YARDS REAL HAND-MADE VALENCIENNES LACES, INCH WIDE, AT 25c. YARD.

1,000 YARDS WHITE AND COLORED CLUNY LACES, FRINGED, AT 10c. YARD.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

Yak Laces, 1½ inches wide, 14c.
Yak Laces, 2 inches wide, 17c.
Yak Laces, 2½ inches wide, 25c.
Yak Laces, 3 inches wide, 31c.
Yak Laces, 3½ inches wide, 38c.
Yak Laces, 4 inches wide, 48c.
Real Guipure Laces, 15c. yard.
Real Guipure Laces, 25c. yard.
Real Guipure Laces, 31c. yard.
Real Guipure Laces, 50c. yard.
Real Guipure Laces, 69c. yard.
Real Guipure Laces, 75c. yard.
All silk beaded Guipure, 38c.
Beaded Yak Laces, 38c. up.
Colored Cluny Laces, 5c. to 25c.
Colored Hamburg Laces, 10c. to 50c.
Cluny Laces, 3c. to 31c.
Duchess Laces, 10c. to 31c. yard.
Patent Valenciennes Laces, 2c. to 10c. yard.
Italian Valenciennes Laces, 5c. to 50c.
Real Valenciennes, 15c. to 50c.
English Thread Edgings, 10c. to 25c.
Point Laces, 19c. to $3 50.
Real Laces very low.
5,000 yards all silk, black, richly beaded Laces, 2 to 4 inches wide, 25c. yard.
Black Silk Laces low.
Yak Insertions very low.
Point applique Laces low.
Hamburg Nets and Edgings.
Thread spot Nets.
Black and colored Brussels Laces.
Chenille dotted Laces.
Rich Veilings, all styles.

LACE GOODS.

2,500 black pusher Lace Barbes, a variety of patterns, worth $1 50; the choice at 69c. each.
3,000 extra width and length pusher Lace Barbes, worth $2 50; choice at 98c. each.
2,000 black Lace Coffures, worth $3 and $4, at $1 each.
1,000 white pusher Lace Coffures, choice at $1 each.
Llama Lace Shawls.
Llama Lace Sacques.
Spanish Lace Scarfs.
Spanish Lace Barbes, 50c.
Real Lace Barbes, 50c. up.
Rich Lace Veils low.
Spanish Scarf Laces, 75c. to $3.
All Silk Guipure Nets.
English Thread Collars, 25c.
Real Guipure Collars, 25c.
Real Cluny Collars, 25c.
Real Valenciennes Collars, 25c.
8,000 fine Sewing Silk Veils, fringed, all colors; worth $1, to be sold at 25c. each.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Neck Ruffings low.
Colored Lace Ties.
Val. Lace Ties, 25c. up.
Thread Lace Barbes, 98c. to $6.
Point Lace Barbes, $3 to $10.
White and black Illusions.
Real Lace Goods closing out very low.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

250 dozens ladies' all linen, hemstitch, 10c.
250 dozens ladies' all linen, hemstitch, 12½c.
250 dozens ladies' all linen, hemstitch, 15c.
250 dozens ladies' all linen, hemstitch, 18c.
250 dozens ladies' all linen, hemstitch, 20c.
250 dozens ladies' all linen, hemstitch, 25c.
600 dozens extra fine, all linen, hemstitch from 28c. to 50c.
250 dozens, all linen, hemstitch mourning Handkerchiefs, 25c. to 75c.
300 dozens linen, hemstitch, with colored borders, 25c. to 39c.
350 dozens, very fine, all linen, hemmed colored borders, at 25c.
100 dozens gents', all linen, hemmed, 15c.
100 dozens gents', all linen, hemmed, 18c.
100 dozens gents', all linen, hemmed, 20c.
100 dozens gents', all linen, hemmed, 25c.
100 dozens gents', all linen, hemmed, 28c.
100 dozens gents', all linen, hemmed, 31c.
Gents', all linen, hemstitched, fine initials, at 50c.
200 dozens gents', colored border, all linen, hemmed, 25c. to 42c.
150 dozens, all linen, colored borders, hemmed, 15c. each.
75 dozens, all linen centres, in Val. and duchess lace, 50c. to $1.
500 dozens ladies' and misses', all linen, hemmed, 9c. to 15c.
Closing real lace Handkerchiefs.

EMBROIDERIES.

Opening several cases of Hamburgs very low.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 3c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 6c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 8c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 10c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 12½c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 15c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 18c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 20c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 22c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 25c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 28c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 31c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 33c.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 38c.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 42c.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 50c.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 55c.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 62c.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 62c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 75c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 88c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 94c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, $1 yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, $1 25 yard.
15,000 fine French embroidered bands, each band 2½ yards, fine work, entire band for 25c.
Dimity bands, fine assortment.
Linen tape trimmings, 12c. a piece.
White ruffings, 6c. to 25c. per yard.
Woven tuckings, 10c. per yard.
Embroidery trimmings, 19c. to 75c. a piece.
Pique trimmings, 5c. to 50c. a piece.
Puffings and ruffings.
Cashes trimmings.
Antique lace squares, 5c. to 11c.
Antique lace tidies, 98c. up.
Crochet and applique tidies.
Crochet night-caps, 19c.
Linen bosoms and cuffs.
Ruffings and trimmings.

TOILET DEPARTMENT.

NONE BUT GENUINE GOODS.

Lubin's Perfumes, 63c.
Atkinson's Perfumes, 50c.
Genuine Rose Waters, 31c.
Colgate's Perfumeries.
Lundborg's Perfumes.
Lubin's Soaps and Powders.
Pomades, Cosmetics, Creams, &c.
Allcock's Porous Plasters, 10c.
Tooth Powders and Washes.
Radway's Relief, Glycerine Lozenges, Brandreth's and other Pills, Dalley's Salve, Winslow's Syrup, Camphor Ice, Cold Cream, Tarrant's Seltzer, Insect Powder, Mustard Plasters, Troches, Oriental Cream, Bloom of Youth, Toilet Vinegar, Toilet Waters, Bay Rum, Florida Water, Sterling's Ambrosia, &c.

WE SELL THESE GOODS AT LEAST ONE-THIRD LESS THAN DRUGGISTS' PRICES.

2,000 FINE PLATED AND ENAMELED PUFF BOXES, worth 75c., at 25c. each.
Full assortment of Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Bath, Nail, and Flesh Brushes, very low.
200 dozen fine English Tooth Brushes, 12c.
Sponges and Bath Towels.
Real Hair Goods, low.
Best German Colognes.
Colgate's Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Soaps, Powders, &c., at popular prices.
Mustard Plasters, 46c. per box.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,

RUNNING THROUGH TO NO. 66 EAST 9TH ST.

OPENING 500 DOZEN TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES AT 50c. A PAIR.

OPENING 150 DOZEN GENTS' KID GLOVES, $1 UP; WARRANTED.

5,000 PAIR TWO AND THREE-BUTTON BERLIN GLOVES, AT 25c. A PAIR.

GENTS' DOGSKIN GLOVES, 50c. TO $1.

GLOVES.

Closing lot of two-button Kids, 39c.
Lot of one-button Kids, 25c.
Lot of Vienna Kid Gloves, 25c.
Warranted real Kid, 56c.
Two-button Dog Skin Gloves, 50c. pair.
Ladies' two-button Reynier, $1 25.
Ladies' Castor Gauntlets, 56c.
Two-button undressed Kids, 50c. pair.
OUR BROADWAY KID GLOVE, TWO BUTTONS, NEW SHADES, 61c. PAIR.
KINZEY'S GENUINE NILSSON TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, WARRANTED, 75c. PAIR.
10,000 pair English, Berlin, and Lisle Gloves, fine quality, 11c. pair.
KINZEY.
KINZEY'S two-button Nilsson Kids, 75c. pair.
KINZEY.
KINZEY'S two-button Cushman Kids, 97c. pair.
KINZEY.
KINZEY'S two-button Lottie Kids, $1 25 pair.
KINZEY.
KINZEY'S two-button Rosalie Kids, $1 50 pair.
KINZEY'S.
KINZEY'S two-button Jouvin seamless, $1 75 pair.
KINZEY'S.
KINZEY'S two-button extra seamless, $2 pair.
Every pair of the above Gloves warranted. Should they rip or tear in putting on we give a new pair.
Gents' Kid Gloves, 75c. up.
Misses' Kid Gloves, 50c. up.
Fine Lisle Glove, two to six buttons.
One case extra fine English Berlin Glove in white, two and three buttons, worth 69c., for 25c. pair.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' three-thread Hose, 19c.
Ladies' full regular made, 25c.
Misses' English striped Hose.
Ladies' striped, all qualities.
Misses' striped, full regular, 39c.
Ladies' Lisle thread Hose.
Ladies' fine Balbriggan Hose.
12,000 pair fine Balbriggan Hose. Extra length: full regular, double heels and toes, white and brown, 39c. pair.
450 dozen extra quality silk clocked Balbriggans at 49c. pair.
Gent's English Half Hose, 20c., 25c.
Gent's superfine English, 28c., 31c., 38c.
Gent's French striped Half Hose.
Gent's Lisle thread Half Hose.
Gent's Balbriggan Half Hose.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Gent's silk Ties and Scarfs.
Gent's Collars and Cuffs.
Gent's and Boys' Suspenders.
Gent's merino and gauze Underwear.
Gent's Night Shirts.
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery.

FANS.

Our novelty, the Fortune-telling Fan; something entirely new.
Our Fan stock is very large.
Our prices extremely low.
WE HAVE FROM THE LOWEST TO THE FINEST FINE POLISHED LINEN FAN, 10c.
A large lot of silk and satin Fans from last season reduced to 25c.
Fine satin Fan, ivory sticks, 39c.
A large linen painted Fan, 25c.
Silk Fans, from 25c. to $40.
Finely painted satin Fans, with pearl, ebony, ivory or Russian handles.
Point and thread lace Fans.
The New Damassee Fan.
Fine Japanese Fans.
Large size painted satin Fans, 98c.
Plain Linen Fans, from 10c. up.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.

Mounted Rubber Bracelets, 29c.
Fine Rubber Ear-rings, 25c. pair.
Fine lot of Ear Screws in a variety of patterns, silver Screws, 25c. pair.
Fine Garnet Hair Pins, 25c. up.
Fine Jet Medallions, 25c. up.
Opening several cases fine French Jewelry in new designated styles.
Porcelain Medallions mounted.
Fine Garnet Jewelry.
2,000 fine Chatelaines and Fan Chains, worth $1 50, closing at 25c.
3,000 cut Jet Lucca Necklaces.
12 Rows, closing at 25c. each.
Lots of Sleeve Buttons, closing at 10c., 15c., 25c., 38c., 50c., 75c. pair.
Real Coraline Ear Drops, 39c pair.
Real Coraline Pins, 29c.
Fine Japanese Sets, 89c. set.
3,000 sets of Shirt Studs, in real shell, ivory, and enameled, at 10c set.
Oxidized Vinaigrettes, at 25c.
Russia Leather Vinaigrettes, 25c.
Fine French Gilt Ear-rings, 25c. pair.
Garnet Jet Sets, 25c. set.
French Gilt Bracelets, 25c.
Real Shell Sleeve Buttons, 50c. pair.
Floral Jewelry in Ear-rings, Pins, Medallions, hair ornaments in all the flowers, 75c., half price.
Full Assortment of Rubber Jewelry.
Real Shell Earrings, 39c. pair.
We are closing out of this department a great many fancy Sets at 25c. set.
Fine French Gilt Lockets, 50c.
Belt Buckles and Clasps.
Fine Gilt Necklaces, 39c., 69c., up.
Fine Jet Necklaces, from 25c. to $20.
Rubber Watch Chains, 25c. up.

BUTTON DEPARTMENT.

Silk Buttons in every color.
Rich Beaded Buttons.
Ivory Buttons, every shade.
White and Colored Pearl Buttons.
Steel and Oxidized Buttons.
Nickel and Gilt Buttons.
Fancy Dress Buttons, 3c. to 25c. dozen.
Fine Jet Buttons.
Jet Buttons, pearl mountings, 25c. dozen.

SWISS CARVINGS.

Carved Brackets, 15c. to $6.
Carved corner Brackets, 25c. to $5.
Swiss Wall Pockets, 25c. to $10.
Swiss carved Easels, 39c. to $6.
Swiss Book Slides, 50c. to $8.
Swiss Salad Sets.
Swiss carved Match Safes, 12c. up.
Towel and Hat Racks.
Black Walnut Frames, all sizes.
Swiss Bouquet Holders.
Crumb Trays and Brushes.
Fine Swiss Frames, 25c. to $15.
Black Walnut Blacking Cases.
Tooth Brush Racks, 33c. up.
Card and Slipper Racks.
Carved Swiss Groupes.

FANCY GOODS.

Large Bohemian and China Vases, finely decorated, at 25c. each.
Fine Toilet Sets.
Rich Bohemian Vases.
Writing Desks and Work-boxes.
Music-boxes and Albums.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Bronzes and Gilt Goods.
Bisque and Parian Groups.
Japanese and Swiss Goods.
Dressing Cases, large assortment.
Canary Birds and Cages.
Porte-monnaies and Card Cases.
Traveling and Shopping Bags.
Shawl and Parcel Straps.
Cigar Cases and Match Safes.
Toilet and Perfume Cases.

100 DOZEN LADIES' FRENCH BACK COMBS, NEW STYLES.

Side Combs, full assortment.
Buffalo Horn Combs, 25c.
Back Combs in new designs.
Jet and Shell Back Combs.
Carved Back Combs, 23c. up.
Back Combs, richly mounted.
Rubber Combs, all kinds.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 9TH ST., CORNER BELOW STEWART'S.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

WE KEEP NONE BUT the BEST AND SELL AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, Pitchers, Castors, sets Butter and Sugar Dishes, Fruit and Cake Baskets.
BEST QUALITY MERIDEN AND DERBY SILVER PLATE.
OUR SILVER-WARE IS PLATED ON NICKEL SILVER OR WHITE METAL, TRIPLE PLATE.
Bouquet Holders and fancy pieces
Salvers, Trays, Napkin Rings, &c.

UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

Large stock of Ladies', Misses', and Infants' Underwear, from the lowest price to the finest goods.

CHEMISES.

Neatly trimmed Chemise, 39c.
Corded band and tucked yoke, 58c.
Fine ruffled bosom Chemise, 98c.
Extra quality, finely made, 98c.
Corded band and trimmed, 89c.
Embroidered and corded bands, 98c.
Ruffled bias, tucked and ruffled, $1.
Embroidered and tucked back and front, $1 25.
Richly worked and tucked, $1 50.
Imported hand-made lace Bosoms, $1 89.
Very fine cambric chemise, $1 89, richly embroidered and trimmed.

DRAWERS.

Tucked and trimmed, well made, 39c.
Tucked and ruffled Drawers, 58c.
Embroidered and tucked, 79c.
Puffed, tucked, and embroidered, 98c.
Embroidered and tucked do., $1 25.
Cluster tucks and embroidered, $1 10.

TOILET SACQUES.

Corded bands, bias tuckings with embroidery, well made, $1.
Tucked, embroidered, and puffed, $1 25.
Puffed, tucked, and ruffled, $1 29.
New styles in Toilet Sacques.

NIGHT DRESSES.

Tucked and trimmed Night Dress, $1.
Ruffled, inserted, and tucked, $1.
Cluster tucks, embroidered, lined back, $1 95.
Ruffled, tucked back and front, $1 39.
Ruffled, embroidered, tucked full length, $1 75.
Fine Night Robes, $2 to $6.

SKIRTS.

9-tucked Skirts, full size, 58c.
19-tucked Skirts, full size, 75c.
Cambric, flounced and tucked, 98c.
Bias tucked Skirts, extra quality, $1 48.
Very fine quality, side plaitings, with six tucks above, $1.
Wamsutta Muslin, 15 tucks, $1 25.
20 tucks, extra quality, $1 25.
Richly puffed fronts all down, $1.
Cambric, flounced and puffed, $2 39.
Embroidered Cambric, with flounce, $2 73.
Embroidered, ruffled and cluster tucks, $2 99.
Fine Skirts, from $1 75 to $6.
20-spring Hoop Skirt, 58c.
28-spring, tape front, 69c.
30-spring, tape front, with bustle, 89c.
Adjustable Skirt, 23 springs, 85c.
Bustles of every description.

CORSETS.

Fine whalebone Corsets, 39c.
Fine French woven Corsets, 50c.
The Gossamer Corset at 50c.
Extra French woven Corsets, 87c.
Very fine hand-made Corsets, 75c.
Hand-made Corsets, perfect fitting, $1 25.
French woven, silk embroidered, $1 50.
Specialty, our Kinsey Corset, hand-made, double coutille, extra length, $2 29.
Fine embroidered Corsets, very low.
Children's Corset Waists, 90c.
Ladies' and Misses' merino and gauze Underwear, low.
Nurses' muslin Caps, 25c.

MISSES' UNDERWEAR.

Full assortment of Misses' Underwear, in all qualities, or made to order.
2,000 imported Aprons, 15c.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Infants' Slips in every quality.
Fine cambric, tucked and embroidered Dress, $2 29.
Infants' Ropes and Dresses.
Infants' fine flannel Skirts.
Linen Shirts and Chemises.
Lace, linen and pique Bibs.
Infants' lace and embroidered Caps.
Infants' flannel Shawls.
Infants' pique Double Cloaks, $2 59.
Fine embroidered merino Cloaks.
Children's pique Dresses.
Children's Walking Suits.
Full assortment of Rubber Goods.
Orders taken for Infants' Outfits.

LINEN GOODS,

10,000 yards all Linen Toweling, 8c.
Fine Linen Towelings, 12½c. to 25c.
Bleached and brown Table Damask.
Damask Napkins, 75c., 85c., 96c. dozen, to $6.
5,000 unbleached Huck Towels, large sizes, 25c. to 38c.
Linen Damask Towels, 22c. to 31c.
Linen Glass Towels, 13c. to 29c.
French Bath Towels, 25c. to 69c.
Very large Linen Bath Towels, 23c.
10,000 extra quality bleached Linen Towels, 18c. to 49c.
6,000 very fine bleached Damask Towels, 20c. to 69c. each.
Linen Diapers very low.

WHITE GOODS.

5,000 yards fine Dimity, 15c. yard.
Yard-wide tucked Muslins, 23c.
Tucked Nainsook, with Hamburg Embroidery, yard wide, 50c. yard.
Fine Nainsook Muslins, 20c. yard, up.
Plaid and striped Nainsooks, 25c. up.
Reverse striped Piques, 20c. up.
Satin striped Piques, 20c. to 31c.
Soft finish Cambrics, 20c. up.
Plaid and striped Jaconets, 25c. up.
Swiss Muslins, 14c. yard up.
Fine colored Piques, 31c. up.
Fine striped Swisses, 25c.
Fine dotted Swisses, 25c.
French Organdies, 38c. up.
Victoria Lawns, 18c. up.
Bishop Lawns, 25c. up.
White and colored Tarletans.
Dress Linings, full assortment.
SILK VELVET ELASTIC BELTS, RICHLY BEADED, 25c.
FINE SILK ELASTIC BELTS, EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN, 25c.

PARASOLS.

A full assortment of ladies' Parasols, for street or carriage use.
Misses' Parasols, the largest assortment in the City.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

5,000 very rich twilled silk, Paragon frame Umbrellas, mounted in pearl, ebony, nickel, silver, gilt, carnelian, ivory, &c., at popular prices.
KINZEY.
18-inch silk and Paragon frames, $1 59.
20-inch silk and Paragon frames, $1 85.
22-inch silk and Paragon frames, $2 20.
English alpaca Umbrellas, $1 55 up.
Gents' imported twilled silk Umbrellas, 26-inch Paragon frames, $4 50.
Fine assortment of ladies' and gents' imported silk Umbrellas.
Carriage Parasols, embroidered.
Opening several very cheap lots of silk Umbrellas and Parasols.

SMALL WARES.

100 yards Machine Silk, 5c.
Good Sewing Cotton, 9c. dozen.
Pins, 14 rows, 2c. paper.
Sewing Silk, 1c. spool.
Jet Beads, 3c. bunch.
English Hair-pins, 2c. bundle.
Best Darning Cotton, 7c. ball.
Twilled Tape, 1c., 2c. piece.
Sewing-machine Needles.
Crochet Cotton, 3c. spool.
Corset Laces, 10c. dozen.
Linen Floss, 3c. spool.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,

CORNER 9TH ST.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

EHRICHS'

287 EIGHTH AVENUE 289 BET. 24TH AND 25TH STS.

REAL FRENCH CHIP HATS, WARRANTED the VERY best QUALITY, in BLACK, BROWN, DRAB and WHITE, in all the LEADING SHAPES, including the "DERBY," at..... $1.98

EXTRA QUALITY AMERICAN CHIP HATS, all COLORS and SHAPES, at..... $1.00

Finest quality of Milan and Dunstable Straw Hats, in Black, Brown, Drab and White, in the most fashionable shapes, at..... $1.25

Black and Brown Canton Hats in the best quality manufactured, including the "DERBY," "LE BRUN," English Walking Hat, &c., &c., at..... 50c.

Immense stock of
BOYS' HATS, LADIES' AND MISSES'
SUN HATS,
at prices to please all.
Elegant selection of
DAMAISSE SILKS,
in the most desirable shades, at $1 25 and upward.

The very finest Brocaded Silks imported, warranted Pure Silk, and full 30 inches wide, all rich patterns, a quality sold everywhere at $4 a yard, offered by us at..... $2.65

GREAT ATTRACTIONS IN
Flowers and Feathers.

Very handsome Pompons of three Real Ostrich Tips and Aigrettes, in every shade, at..... 50c.

Real Ostrich Tips, single quill, and extra length, in all the cloth shades, at..... 75c.

We offer a selection of the very finest Real OSTRICH TIPS imported, extra long and full Flues, in the most beautiful Spring Shades, at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50.

☞ Real OSTRICH TIPS dyed to match any sample in one day's notice, without extra charge.

OUR FLOWER DEPARTMENT
merits the especial attention of Ladies. It is impossible to quote prices. Our selection is exceedingly rich, and prices very moderate.

Country Milliners, Store-keepers, and the Wholesale Trade generally, who are willing to buy
CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH,
will save 25 per cent at our counters.

Ladies who wish to purchase any article connected with fine Millinery Goods will not be disappointed in visiting.

WE INVITE A VISIT OF EXAMINATION.
OUR STORE CAN BE REACHED VERY CONVENIENTLY FROM ANY PART OF THE CITY BY CONNECTING WITH TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILWAY.

EHRICHS'

287 EIGHTH AVENUE. 289

WE BOAST OF HAVING THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' UNDERWEAR IN THE COUNTRY, AND THAT OUR GOODS ARE BETTER MADE AND ARE OFFERED AT FAR LOWER PRICES THAN AT ANY HOUSE IN NEW-YORK CITY. Thousands of ladies, who have replenished their wardrobes at our counters, will bear us out in this statement. We will not give prices of our machine-made underwear, simply because the muslins, embroideries, and quality of work must be seen before our extraordinary prices will be properly appreciated. We invite examination.
Our great specialty is

FRENCH UNDERWEAR.

made of finest French Percales, entirely sewed and embroidered by hand.
CHEMISES.
Entirely sewed by hand, trimmed with hand-embroidered band, at $1 30, $1 40.
Bosom exquisitely tucked, trimmed with rich hand-embroidery, at $1 65, $2, $2 10, $2 25, $2 40.
Sacque shape, with drawing-string, beautiful hand-embroidered front, at $1 75.
Finest Linen Chemises, hand-sewed and hand-embroidered, at $3 85, $4 25, $5, $5 25, $5 50, up to $10.
NIGHT-DRESSES.
Finest French Percale, beautifully tucked, entirely sewed by hand, trimmed down the front with fine hand-embroidery, at $2 65.
Exquisitely tucked Night-dress, trimmed with three deep rows of rich hand-embroidery, a very elegant garment at $3 90.
Beautiful Night-dresses, at $4 75, $7 50, $3 50, $9, $11, and upward.
Special inducements in HAND-EMBROIDERED LINEN PILLOW SHAMS at $3 90, $5 50, $7, $9 50, and full sets of Pillow and Sheet Shams up to $55.
Superb assortment of hand-embroidered Drawers, made and unmade, Corset Covers, Skirts, Camisoles, Matinées, Wrappers, Underskirts, Flouncings, Collars and Cuffs, Bands of every description, in fact of everything connected with fine French Lingerie, all at full fifty per cent. under prevailing prices.

Bridal Trousseaux, Monograms on Handkerchiefs, or any style of Hand-embroidered Wear, made to order in Paris, at very moderate prices.

Marseilles Hand-embroidered Coats and Capes, very neat designs, at $3 50.

CORSETS.

Very fine French Woven Corsets at 75c., 97c.
100 dozen real French Coutille Corsets, silk stitched, with extra side steels, a very desirable Corset, at $1 25, worth fully $1 75.
Beautiful Corsets at $1 50, $1 95, $2 50, $3 10, $3 50, &c.

SUITS.

NOVELTIES DISPLAYED EVERY DAY.
Nicely trimmed Suits at $3 75, $4 50, $5 75, $8 75, $10 50.
Elegant styles at $12 50, $15, $17 50, $18 75, $23, $29.
Black Alpaca Suits at $6 75, $8, $10, $12 50, $15, $18.
Our Black Alpaca Suits are all sewed with silk.
Black Cashmere Suits at $16, $19, $24; richly trimmed with silk at $35, $37 50, $40.
Black Silk Suits, made from pure Lyons silk, handsomely trimmed, at $25, $31, $37, $50.
Very elegant styles, beautiful, original, and imported styles, made from our "La Noblesse" black silks warranted not to break, at $65, $75, $85, $1 and upward.

LACES.

Real Guipure Lace—1¾ inch, 50c.; 2 inch, 62c.; 2½ inch, 75c.; 3¼ inch, 94c., and upward.
A BARGAIN, Black Real THREAD LACE, 2¼ INCHES WIDE, AT $1.
ATTRACTIVE PRICES IN YAK LACES, ECRU LACES, ECRU NETS, WORSTED, BULLION, TAPE, AND CHENILLE FRINGES, &c.

Novelties in Parasols Opening Daily.

WE INVITE A VISIT OF EXAMINATION.

EHRICHS'

BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STREETS.

MILLER & GRANT.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, PLAIN AND JETTED.
NOVELTIES IN
BLACK AND ECRU GUIPURE NETS.

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS IN SILKS AT DOYLE & ADOLPHI'S,

NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND ST.
ON MONDAY NEXT,
515 pieces BLACK, COLORED and FANCY SILKS, received from the late Auctions at extremely low prices.

AT
DOYLE & ADOLPHI'S,

ON MONDAY NEXT,
Novelties in SUITS, CASHMERE JACKETS, TABLINES, SILK JACKETS, unsurpassable in beauty and elegance.
RICH PAISLEY and BROCHE SHAWLS. New designs in LACE JACKETS. Also LACE SHAWLS at attractive low prices.

Additional Novelties in Dress Goods.

500 Pcs. Camels' Hair Polonaise Cloth at 12½c., worth 20c.; 200 pieces Mohaire at 25c., choice colors; 300 pieces Pongees, pure Silk and Wool, at 50c. per yard; 300 pieces Irish Poplins, new shades, at $1, worth $1 50, at
DOYLE & ADOLPHI'S,
Nos. 267 and 269 Grand st., New-York.

MOURNING GOODS.

The most select stock of Mourning Goods of every description at popular prices at
DOYLE & ADOLPHI'S,
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Domestic & House-keeping Dry Goods

retailed at wholesale prices at
DOYLE & ADOLPHI'S,
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DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND ST.
are now offering, in their NEW DEPARTMENTS, great inducements and bargains in HOSIERY, LADIES' UNDERWEAR of every description, SCARFS, PARASOLS, CORSETS, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Their own imported Kid Gloves called the "LULU" glove, at $1 per pair; supersedes any make in the market. They are warranted; should any pair of them rip or tear trying them on, we cheerfully will exchange them for a new pair.
The best fitting Corsets in the world, of the celebrated "Thompson's glove-fitting;" the Waterman a Mayer Model Shape; also the well-known Schieles' seamless corsets. ALL at popular prices.

MAISON WALTON,
No. 862 Broadway, above Union square. Importers.—Novelties in BONNETS and ROUND HATS just received per last steamer. "La Valliere," the hat of the season.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Dr. J. P. SLIVEN and Dr. W. A. JAMES, at No. 443 Grand st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—May 1, 1875.
New-York, May 3, 1875.
THE INTEREST of PULASKI BENJAMIN in our firm ceases from this date.
W. L. STRONG & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

GREAT SALE OF *MILLINERY GOODS.*

JOHNSON BROS. & CO., UNION SQUARE,

Will offer on MONDAY, MAY 10, the largest assortment of FRENCH CHIP
BONNETS AND ROUND HATS

RUSSIAN SKETCHES.

WAYS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE.

RED-TAPEISM IN ITS EXTREME — TRIALS WHICH THE INVENTOR WHO WANTS A PATENT HAS TO UNDERGO—THE POPULAR DISLIKE TO INNOVATION—APPEARANCE OF ST. PETERSBURG—HOTELS AND HOTEL LIFE—TABLE DELICACIES — PECULIAR WAYS OF EATING—THE NATIONAL DRINK.

It is difficult for Americans—whose "go-aheaditiveness" is proverbial—to understand the tiresome system of routine and red-tapeism which exists in connection with the movements of the Russian Government, a system which undoubtedly militates greatly against the interests of the Russian people themselves, and is at the same time most prejudicial to foreign enterprise. American inventors who have taken but a few months only to make arrangements for the adoption of their improvements in machinery, or patentees of inventions of other countries, have found that it requires years to come to an understanding with the Russian Government. One official after another has to be waited upon, committees of investigation are appointed, long reports are drawn up, and it is even whispered that fees are necessary before an inventor is likely to be favorably received. In addition to these tedious proceedings, experiments on a large scale—generally at the expense of the projector of the invention—are frequently called for, and after their conclusion the matter stands over for consideration. At the end of two or three years from the commencement of the investigation the hapless inventor may possibly have succeeded in inducing the autocratic Government of Russia to take up his project, or may have to go through his preliminary negotiations again, experiments included, in consequence of the committee of inquiry having been changed, some of its members having died, or the matter having been forgotten, owing to a press of other business. Cases of this kind are by no means without precedent, and many projectors of inventions have left St. Petersburg in disgust at the tedious red-tapeism which clogs the wheels of the Governmental machine in Russia.

The present Emperor has certainly done much toward diminishing the popular feeling antagonistic to progression which is everywhere observed by a stranger on his first visit to St. Petersburg, and the freedom of the serfs has in some measure had a similar effect upon the people, who are naturally inclined to make the most of any advantages they may possess more readily when they are personally benefited thereby, than they would do if the whole of the results of their labor were greedily swallowed up by their lords and masters.

Unfortunately for the country, however, the people are too much inclined to believe in the theory that anything which was found sufficient to meet the requirements of their ancestors must surely suffice for themselves. With this impression prevalent throughout Russia the people are not only unwilling to take any steps toward improving their position, but positively refuse to take advantage of opportunities which present themselves for so doing. Like the natives of several countries in the East, they would take the trouble to rub a couple of pieces of wood together for ten minutes to kindle a fire, rather than strike a lucifer match, even if a box of those useful articles were lying beside them.

Wherever one travels in Russia the lack of modern improvements as applied to agricultural and other purposes is noticeable. A Russian farmer is quite content to turn up his land with a primitive machine made of hard, roughly-hewn wood, instead of adopting a plow of more recent introduction. It is the same thing with the Russian artizans and mechanics. For instance, almost the only tool to be seen in the hands of a carpenter is the axe. He will occupy himself for half an hour in cutting two or three square pieces of wood off from an eleven-inch plank rather than saw them off in half that space of time. The waste in thus cutting the required size is, of course, considerable, but does not appear to be taken into consideration.

In point of fact, the City of St. Petersburg presents a strange appearance of civilization intermingled with many signs of a state of uncivilization, which, in some instances, almost amounts to barbarism. It is all very well for New-Yorkers to grumble about the condition of the streets in their capital, but they should go to the Russian metropolis if they would really know what bad streets are like. Many leading thoroughfares are covered with a kind of paving which resembles the Nicholson wood pavement, so far as appearance goes, but this is all. The blocks, which are sexagonal instead of oblong are hewn into shape with the axe, and laid on mother earth without any substratum of sand and asphalte. The consequence is that after a few weeks' wear many deflections are observable, and in wet weather miniature lakes appear in the parts of the road over which the greatest amount of traffic takes place. These irregularities in the surface increase daily until the roadway is considered—and justly so—to be out of repair. In this case perhaps the wooden blocks are taken up and turned, or perhaps they are replaced, but in many instances the irregularities in the thoroughfare are filled up with broken granite. The *Ivostchiks* drive at a very rapid pace along the streets, dashing through puddles or over rocky obstructions with as little disregard for the discomfiture of the foot-passengers, (who are frequently splashed from head to foot,) as they have for the comfort of their "fare," whose teeth are set on edge at the sudden change as the little vehicle leaves the comparatively smooth surface of the wood pavement and grates and jars its way over the granite.

A Russian is used to these little discomforts, and cares but little about them; at least one would be led to suppose so from the cool and indifferent manner with which he regards them. In one respect he resembles a Spaniard—in his estimation of foreigners. He does not want strangers to rush here and there over his native country, and if those strangers will insist upon pushing themselves in where their company is not desired, the least thing he expects of them is that they will live as he does, and not try and introduce certain innovations and improvements about which he knows little and cares less.

In the matter as well as the manner of eating the Russian is peculiar. One of the things of which he is very fond is the national cabbage soup, for which, as in the case of olives, a taste has to be acquired. Before sitting down to dinner the appetite is stimulated by partaking of a *petit verre* either of *vodka* or some other spirit, with which is eaten a radish, sardine, onion, or some *caviare*. This *zakousta*, as it is called, is always laid at a side table, and on entering the dining-room, the host at once conducts his guest to this little table. For a male guest to refuse to partake of this preliminary refreshment is considered a breach of etiquette, although ladies are sometimes exempted from the rule. When the *zakousta* is over, the guests take their seats at the dinner-table, and the cabbage soup makes its appearance. It must not be supposed, however, that cabbage soup is universally introduced at a Russian dinner-tance, or that it is the only kind of soup of which they partake. This is not the case, for some of the Russian soups are by no means unpalatable. Cabbage soup is a dish of which the middle and lower classes almost invariably partake, while the aristocracy only indulge in it occasionally. When the Princess Alexandrovna of Russia was married to the Duke of Edinburgh, and went to England, she is said to have missed her national dishes very much, and in one of her letters to her governess in St. Petersburg she complained that she could get nothing to eat at Windsor that she cared about—not even cabbage soup.

There is room for improvement in the manners of a Russian at the dinner table. He not only eats fish with his knife, at the risk of enlarging his mouth to a disagreeable extent, but he has a manner of handling his knife, fork, and spoon which is awkward and peculiar. If he likes to take up gravy with a knife, and runs the risk of cutting his throat, of course it is his own business, but when he holds his fork between the third and fourth fingers of the left hand, or clutches his spoon in his fist as if he were afraid it would run away from him, it will be admitted there is justice in the remark that "there is room for improvement in the manners of the Russian at the dinner table."

In the other details connected with the same performance, he is none the less polished. Any one in the next room to a Russian dinner party would have little difficulty in hearing when the guests have been served with their soup. There is an old story which says that if a Frenchman were to see a fly in his glass of sherry, he would call for another glass; an Englishman or American would remove the offending insect with the corner of his napkin, a German with his fingers, while a Russian would swallow fly and all.

The national drink of the Russians is tea, and this fact has, like the French *pour boire*, given the name of *na chi*, or "tea-money," to a *douceur* bestowed upon an Isvostchik, or a beggar. In nearly every street or St. Petersburg, *tractairs*, or tea-houses, are seen, and in these *tractairs* the Russians spend their spare time after the fashion of the Frenchmen in their *cafés*. It must not be supposed that tea is the only beverage which is consumed in the *tractairs*, for spirits, vodka, and beer are supplied to any extent. In many of the more important establishments of this kind, as well as in some of the restaurants, are large organs, which work by machinery. During the evening these musical instruments are wound up now and again by the proprietor, and the noise some of them make is positively deafening. There is one in a side street near St. Isaac's which creates as much uproar as if a band of ten or a dozen brass instruments were performing in the room, big drum and all included. The natives like it; foreigners don't. "Music hath charms," &c., might well be applied in this instance.

THE FATAL BALLOON VOYAGE.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS—FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

Writing on April 21, the Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* says:

The funeral of the victims of the late balloon ascent was marked by several incidents which are noticed at great length by the papers to-day, and which showed, to put it mildly, very questionable taste. The Radicals seem determined to consider themselves as having a vested interest in Messrs Sivel and Spinelli, and therefore did all they could to make political capital out of the honor paid to the memory of two brave men by hundreds who admired their pluck and were utterly indifferent as to their political opinions. A mob of several thousands gathered in and round the Père la Chaise Cemetery, and as the cortège passed in raised a shout of "Vive la Republique." This demonstration was followed by the delivery of a string of speeches calculated to throw ridicule on a ceremony which should have been solemn and impressive. Thus, M. Hureau de Villeneuve, the Chairman of the Aeronautic Society, indulged in the following piece of bathos:

"There is a lesson to be derived from the death of our two friends. It has been repeatedly stated in a neighboring country that France was in a state of *decadence*, corrupted by debauchery, groveling in material pleasures, careless of all great and ennobling questions. And yet, it is in France that three men have perled their lives to solve purely scientific questions without the hope of any reward. A nation that produces such men cannot be despaired of."

Another speaker, Dr. Thulié, the Chairman of the Paris Municipal Council, pointed out that none but stanch Republicans would have gone up in a balloon at the risk of their lives in the interests of science! Finally M. Croce Spinelli, Sr., "one arm extended toward heaven," exclaimed, "*A toi l'immortalité mon fils.*" Without wishing in any way to detract from the merits of the three aeronauts of the Zenith, it may be pointed out that they showed great disregard of the commonest precautions. Some of the victims, it is true, had not been in bed for three nights before he made the ascent, and was consequently in a highly nervous state; while the survivor, M. G. Tissandier, boasts that before making the ascent he had taken nothing but a cup of coffee. One of the papers, the *France*, throws the responsibility of the disaster, on whom do you suppose? Why, on Mr. Glaisher. If Mr. Glaisher had not said he had gone up to 11,000 metres, the French balloonists would not have attempted to emulate him, and the *France* bids French aeronauts to receive with caution any statements that might be made by brothers of the craft in England. As no post-mortem examination was made of the bodies, it is impossible to say what was the cause of their death. Had they been in their normal state of health they would no doubt have been better able to withstand the effects of the rarefaction of the atmosphere, and in any case would have been enabled to take steps to check the ascent by letting out gas. It may be also supposed that they were hardly discreet in their use of the oxygen, and that what should have been the means of their safety contributed to their destruction. M. Denaryrouse, a former pupil of the Polytechnic School, regrets that for these ascents to the upper layers of the atmosphere means should not have been taken to utilize the useful discovery of M. Paul Bert of mixing oxygen with atmospheric air in such proportions as to render the aeronaut independent of the air about him for breathing purposes. In point of fact, when a human being is suddenly lifted from the surface of the earth to a height of six or seven miles, the effect produced upon him is pretty much the same as that produced on a fish when it is pulled out of the water. M. Denayrouse suggests the construction of an apparatus not unlike a diving dress, inclosing hermetically the head of the aeronaut, who would be supplied with oxygenated air from a reservoir strung to his back, and containing a quantity of air sufficient to last an hour. An occasional pull at an oxygen reservoir cannot do much good, as breathing is a continuous function, and one of the effects of the rarefaction of the air is to produce a kind of stupefaction that deprives those who experience it of the power of volition. The exact height reached by the Zenith is not known yet. Self-registering barometers had been supplied by the Academy of Sciences to M. Tissandier and his friends in sealed cases. These barometers have been returned to the academy, but they were only to be opened to-day, so that the statement that the altitude of 14,000 metres had been reached rests on mere surmise. Coroners' inquests are no doubt liable to abuse, but one can't help regretting on this occasion that they don't exist in France. A public inquiry would have elicited full details of the ascent and the circumstances which preceded it. As it is, we shall probably never know the exact truth. It is curious that this is the first instance on record since balloons were invented of men actually dying in the air from sheer want of breath. All the fatal accidents that have occurred have been from falls. The papers amuse themselves by publishing lists of fatal balloon accidents, but they omit the most remarkable—that which befel Carlo Dolci, the Astronomer Royal of Naples, who went up in a fire balloon with a friend toward the close of last century. The balloon took fire at a height of two miles. The inmate of the car fell to the ground. The friend was killed, but Carlo Dolci fell on his body; this broke his fall somewhat, and he survived six months.

FROM THE TOMBS TO SING SING.

Following are the names, crimes, and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week, by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: John H. Sloan, burglary, two years and six months; John White, burglary, two years and six months; John Marony, burglary, two years; George McCabe, burglary, two years and six months; Eugene Boyle, burglary, two years and six months; Frederick W. Maloy, burglary, two years and six months; Alfred Ashcroft, burglary, two years and six months; Jacob A. Morris, grand larceny, two years and six months; Joseph Bowhay, grand larceny, two years and six months; Richard Davidge, grand larceny, two years and six months; Thomas Cody, grand larceny, two years and six months; William H. Burns, grand larceny, two years and six months; Daniel Sullivan, grand larceny, two years and six months; John O'Neil, grand larceny, to years and six months; Patrick Sullivan, burglary, two years and six months; William Smith, burglary, three years; James McGuire, burglary, four years; Alfred Palmer, burglary, two years and six months; James Duffy, grand larceny, two years and six months; Perry Morris, grand larceny, two years; John Nelson, burglary, one year; Thomas Murphy, robbery, fifteen years; Peter Donnelly, grand larceny, two years and six months; George Mitchell, grand larceny, two years and six months; James Finnigan, grand larceny, two years and six months; Joseph Smith, grand larceny, five years; John Jackson, grand larceny, two years and six months; James Chastor, grand larceny, two years and six months; George Ross, burglary, two years and six months; James Mackilu, burglary, two years and six months.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The Training School for Nurses attached to Bellevue Hospital begs gratefully to acknowledge the donation of $300, part proceeds of a course of readings at the house of Mrs. Joshua J. Henry. The remaining $250 of the sum realized by the readings were given to the Women's Hospital.

The following subscriptions and donations to the Training School for Nurses have been received since April 23, 1875:

Dr. John G. Adams	$10	W. C. Martin	$5
E. P. Dutton & Co	10	David Dudley Field	5
Charles A. Sackett	25	A Connecticut Lady	10
Miss M. A. Strong	5	Part proceeds of a course of lectures at the house of Mrs. Joshua J. Henry	300
Walter Clark	20		
Miss Cora Underhill	5		
Miss M. Underhill	5		
Miss Mary Tiffany	10		
Miss Russell	5	Total	$490
Mrs. D. Willis James	10	Previously reported	5,579
Mrs. Cornelius Low			
King	2	Total	$5,839
— Weeks	10		

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer,
No. 50 Exchange place.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Mr. John Oothout has been appointed Commissary of Subsistence in the Twelfth Regiment.

McQuade's manual for loading and firing the breech-loading arms has been issued to all regiments in the Second Division, Brooklyn.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Col. Roehr commanding, will assemble in fatigue uniform for drill on Wednesday, the 12th inst., and in full uniform for a similar purpose on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

Major T. L. Raymond, of the Seventy-first Regiment, has resigned. John V. O'Brien has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company A, in the same regiment.

Capt. J. Martinez Picabia and Lieut. H. A. M. Beers, of the First Battalion Infantry, have resigned owing to the expiration of their terms of service.

The Separate Troop Cavalry Rifle Club will contest its first match for the season at Creedmoor on Tuesday, the 18th inst. Weapons, military carbines; distances, 200 and 500 yards.

Company F, Fifty-fifth Regiment, Capt. Conrad Von Gerichten commanding, will assemble in full dress uniform, with white gloves, for closing drill and inspection, next Wednesday at 8 P. M. Assembly at 8 P. M.

The Howitzer Battery, Brooklyn, Capt. J. F. Simons commanding, will parade for drill in full uniform, with hats, plumes, and white gloves, at the State Arsenal, Portland Avenue, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 8 P. M.

The Sixth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Van Wyck commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform for drill at the State Arsenal, on Thursdays, the 13th and 20th inst. Company B, of this command, will hold an election to fill the vacant office of First Lieutenant on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

Adjt. Gen. Franklin Townsend and Gen. Shaler have been inspecting the several armories in the City. They found the armory occupied by the Twelfth Infantry and Separate Troop and Washington Gray Cavalry in the best condition, and the armory of the Ninety-sixth Regiment in Elm street the very worst in the City.

A special meeting of the Board of Management of the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment will be held to-morrow evening to hear reports of committees in relation to the arrangement of the trip to Boston next June. An election of candidates for membership will be held on the same evening. All applications must be sent to-morrow to the Adjutant.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, will appear in a new uniform in a few days. It will consist of blue suit, with lighter blue facings, white cross-belts, and pompon. Baehr's band has been engaged as the band of the regiment. On Thursday next the regiment will have a month-night parade through the principal streets of the Eastern District.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant, commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform, for instruction and drill, at the regimental armory next Tuesday, at 8 P. M. The officers and non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble, in fatigue uniform, for drill at the regimental armory on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 8 P. M. The headquarters of the commander have been established at No. 12 Chambers street. Col Unbekant, in concluding his order, pays a compliment to First Lieut. Henry Wimmel, late Aidrtant of this command, who has been appointed Aid de Camp, with the rank of Captain, on Gen. Vilmar's staff.

The right wing of the Seventy-ninth paraded for drill at its armory last Tuesday evening. The left wing held a drill on Thursday evening. The closing drill and review of this command will be held at the State Arsenal next Wednesday evening. Company E, Capt. W. C. Clark commanding, gave a grand concert and entertainment at the armory last Friday evening. The programme comprised thirty different selections, consisting of recitations, ballads, and instrumental music, provided by the members of the company and their lady friends. The entertainment concluded with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the company, assisted by the audience.

The regular monthly meeting of the Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, was held at its armory last Wednesday evening. The question of celebrating the anniversary of the organization was fully discussed, and it was decided not to commemorate the day, which fell on the 7th inst., (last Friday,) owing to the uncertainty of the weather, but to postpone the matter until the weather becomes more settled. It was resolved to accept an invitation from Major Hermann Schalk, Captain of the New-Jersey Schützen Corps, to visit the Schutzen Park, Newark, at an early date. Second Lieut. Charles F. Kopf, of this command, has resigned.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. R. C. Ward, commanding, paraded in full uniform for review by Major Gen. Dakin at its armory last Wednesday evening. The regiment was first reviewed in line, and subsequently passed in review. Col. Ward then exercised the command in the school of the battalion for about an hour, during which some very interesting evolutions were executed gracefully and well. Line was next formed for dress parade. This ceremony was performed in a very handsome manner by both officers and men. The regiment was then dismissed, and a promenade concert and hop next took place. The number of spectators present was very large, and comprised representatives of nearly all the Brooklyn regiments, who were accompanied in many instances by ladies.

Company D, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. H. B. Smith commanding, held a practice match at Creedmoor last Friday, using the new 500-yard targets on the plan of those in use at Wimbledon. The weather was favorable for good shooting. The following are the scores in detail:

							Total.
H. B. Smith	4	5	4	5	3	5	4—30
W. C. Ready	5	5	4	4	4	3	3—28
A. Wood	3	5	2	4	5	3	5—27
W. G. Carson	4	2	5	4	5	3	4—27
W. H. Francis	3	5	4	4	2	3	5—26
A. Beattie	4	4	3	3	4	2	5—25
G. A. Banta	3	3	5	5	3	4	2—25
J. Beattie	3	2	2	5	2	5	4—23
L. Jones	2	0	5	2	3	4	5—21
T. J. Doing	2	0	5	0	3	5	3—18
W. S. Smith	3	5	3	2	0	3	2—17
J. M. Burlew	0	5	2	2	2	0	2—13—280

At a meeting of the Military Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Brooklyn, last Tuesday, a resolution was passed deciding that the Twenty-third Regiment had no right to incur bills against the county without authority. Gen. Dakin was granted a hearing in reference to finding a place for the storage of cannon now in the State Arsenal, Portland Avenue. He recommended the hiring of the rink in Clermont avenue, and a committee was appointed with the proprietors of the Clermont rink for that purpose. The question as to the right of the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second Regiments to occupy the Stagg Street Armory to the exclusion of either regiment, was introduced and referred to Gen. Dakin for settlement. The difference originated in the action of a company of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, which, on a recent occasion, used the drill-room to the exclusion of a company of the Thirty-second Regiment.

Companies A and F, Ninth Regiment, were consolidated last Thursday evening by order of Col. Hitchcock, and will be designated "A" Company, under command of Capt. Thomas Cottman. The following officers were elected: First Lieutenant, J. A. Bluxome, of F Company, elected to fill the same position in Company A; First Sergt. Thomas Griffin, Second Lieutenant; William Wallace, Second Sergeant; Frank Neuberger, Third Sergeant; E. J. Church, Fourth Sergeant; David Daritt, Third Corporal; William Sherwood, Fourth Corporal; H. D. Kirk, Fifth Corporal; William McClain, Sixth Corporal; H. A. Paris, Seventh Corporal; George Burness, Eighth Corporal. Capt. Edward S. Bowen, of Company D, and Lieut. Richard W. Morris, of Company I, have resigned. Col. Hitchcock is in Albany, endeavoring to secure the passage of the Armory bill, in order to prevent his command from losing their present handsome armory.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment, Col. Andrew Sraut, commanding, paraded for review by Brig. Gen. Vilmar last Friday evening. Line was formed at 8:30 o'clock, with eight companies of eight front. The manual of arms was first performed, and the execution was very poor. The line was next broken into column of fours, and marched around the room. The step was irregular, and considerable distance was lost. At 9:15 o'clock the battalion was formed for review. The passage was fair, and the privates were much steadier than the officers. The latter appeared to be totally unfit for their duties. At the close of the review several evolutions, including the movement in double column, fours, "left and right," were executed. The latter was well performed, and was, in fact, the only one which could be called good. The Surgeon of this command distinguished himself by appearing on parade with a chapeau, which formed a singular contrast to the head-dress of the other officers.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, will parade for drill in Tompkins square next Thursday afternoon, assembling at 4:30 P. M. The storm last Thursday prevented this command from holding the proposed weekly drill in the square, and orders were issued directing its postponement until next Thursday. The regiment having decided to attend the celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill at Boston next June, Col. Clark is particularly desirous to have his command thoroughly drilled and properly equipped for that occasion. In his order directing the drills, he states that "none but active or exempt members will be allowed under any circumstances to parade in the ranks of the regiment on that occasion, nor will any exempt member be allowed to parade with the regiment unless thoroughly drilled in Upton's tactics as revised in 1874." At an election in Company B last Monday evening, Second Lieut. Henry S. Steele was elected First Lieutenant; First Sergt. Jones, Second Lieutenant; Third Sergt. Ring, First Sergeant; Sergt. Baldwin, Third Sergeant; Corp. J. M. Schuyler, Fifth Sergeant, and Privates F. C. Rice and Edgar, Corporals.

Col. Richard Vose, of the Seventy-first Regiment, has invented a tripod for the use of novices in rifle practice, to be used in aiming drill, as required in Wingate's manual for rifle practice. The instrument is similar to that used by surveyors. It is provided with a vertical sliding tube, which is adjusted by means of a screw and hand wheel to any height required. A ball and socket is inserted in the tube, with a small vise at the upper end. The vise secures the musket, but by means of a spring the weapon may be turned in any direction. To the lower end of the tube is fastened a clamp and short lever projecting to the left of the marksman. A leather strap, terminating in a stirrup, is attached to the lever. The marksman, after adjusting the rifle to suit his height, by means of the band-wheel, places his foot in the stirrup, and pressing down, releases the rifle, while he aims at a given object. Upon obtaining the proper aim he removes his foot from the stirrup, and the weapon is instantly secured. The instructor then examines the sight, aim, and position of the musket, and offers such suggestions as he deems proper. The invention is a vast improvement over the old system of using a sand bag. The sliding tube admits of its use by a man only five feet in height, as readily as by a man over six feet tall.

The following instructions have been received by the Superintendent of the range at Creedmoor:

W. H. Brower, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, you are hereby notified that hereafter the targets at Creedmoor (with the exception of such as may be required for practice for the International Match) will be divided as follows:

Third-class Targets (200 yards)—The diameter of the bull's eye will be 8 inches; the centre, 16 inches; the inner, 28 inches, and the outer 40 inches.

Second-class targets, (500 yards,) the diameter of the bull's eye will be 22 inches, the centre 38 inches, the inner 54 inches, and the outer the remainder of the target.

First-class targets, (800, 9 10, and 1,000 yards.)—The diameter of the bull's eye will be three feet, the centre 4 feet 6 inches, inner 6 feet square, outer the remainder of the target.

The signals will be as follows: Bull's eye, white disk, counting 5; centre, red disk, 4; inner, white disk with wide black border, 3; and outer, black disk, counting 2.

Shots striking outside of the outer line on targets of the third class will not be counted. In all cases where a shot strikes the target the marker will lift the trap so as to display the danger signal. * * * *

By Order of the Range Committee.

The 500-yard targets have been prepared in accordance with the foregoing instructions.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

STARVING DOGS AND CATS AT ROTTINGDEAN, IN ENGLAND.

The London *Standard* of April 23 has the following: It may be remembered that on two occasions during the past three years proceedings have been taken against Mrs. Chantrell by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for starving a large number of cats and dogs at her house in Rottingdean, near Brighton. Convictions were obtained in each prosecution, and Mrs. Chantrell appealed against both decisions, the latter being two months' imprisonment without the option of paying a pecuniary penalty. At quarter sessions the convictions were affirmed, but in the latest appeal her counsel obtained leave to state a case for the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench, defendant being out on bail meanwhile. The condition of the animals however, as far as could be ascertained (for her house was bolted and barred against visitors) has not improved, and in consequence last week an officer of the society gained admission by stratagem, with the sanitary inspector, to defendant's house, where he found a considerable reduction in the number of animals, but those still living were in a terrible condition of emaciation and suffering. An old woman, who had been left in charge of the animals, also appeared starved, and she stated that the house and property had passed into the hands of the Court of Chancery. Upon receipt of the officer's report in London, the Secretary of the society instructed their solicitor, Mr. Leslie, to appear before Vice Chancellor Malins on Tuesday last, and make known to him the present condition of the animals, and apply for directions to prevent a continuation of the cruelty, when it transpired that the Receiver of the court was not already in possession at Rottingdean. The Vice Chancellor, however, upon reading the officer's statement, assured Mr. Leslie that the Receiver should take possession immediately, and be instructed to pass the animals into the society's possession should he find them in the sufferring condition described. Accordingly Mr. Leslie, directed by the Secretary, took an early train on Tuesday morning last for Brighton, and arriving at Rottingdean the house was found to be barred and bolted, cadel to prevent his admission. Reinforced by Constables, the Sanitary Inspector, and a veterinary surgeon, the party determined to force an admission; great stones were hurled at the gates and front door, and eventually Mrs. Chantrell, armed with a hurdigeon and poker, appeared on her doorstep and defied the party to enter. Admission was speedily gained, when not a single animal could be found on the premises, although the remains of several dead ones were seen. The doors of several rooms were locked, which Mrs. Chantrell refused to open, alleging that the keys had been lost. A search was made, and every room was examined, but without discovering anything more than the traces of dead animals. Ultimately the living animals were found in an adjoining cottage, they having been removed by Mrs. Chantrell subsequent to the order of the Vice Chancellor alluded to. An indescribable scene of misery and suffering pervaded this place. The attenuated frames of living cats were found with the carcasses of dead animals, and in a cupboard the skeletons of upward of fifty cats were disclosed. In other places a number of dogs were found in the last stage of poverty and disease, upon seeing which the veterinary surgeon assured Mrs. Chantrell it was an act of cruelty to permit any of her animals to live. The actual back-bone of one of the dogs was exposed to view, and another dog, a shriveled, wan-looking creature, gave birth to a pup during the visit, and being pressed by hunger, shortly afterward devoured it. These persons who witnessed the eager, ravenous struggles of these wretched brutes to obtain food, which was thrown among them will never forget the scene of weakness and ferocity which followed. Mrs. Chantrell obstructed the search with threats of violence, and persistently refused to permit any of the animals to be destroyed. Her loud language caused a large crowd to assemble around the house, and the people at one time threatened to break in for the purpose of putting an end to the cruelty, and venting their indignation on the strange person who had caused it. The Police managed, however, to keep back the crowd, and, a sufficient quantity of poison having been procured, the whole of the animals excepting two were put out of their misery. These extraordinary proceedings caused great excitement, which was protracted by Mrs. Chantrell's willful resistance until near upon midnight, the entire neighborhood having turned out to witness the termination of a nuisance, as well as cruelty to animals, which have unhappily been continued by her for three or four years, in defiance of the Magistrates, the Police, and the society.

PHELPS, THE DEFAULTER.

The Albany *Journal* of the 6th inst. says: "It has been supposed by a great many persons that, because two General Terms have passed since the trial and conviction of Charles H. Phelps, the State Treasury defaulter, without any action having been taken in the case, all efforts in his behalf have been abandoned. Such, however, is not the case. Mr. William J. Hadley, the leading counsel for the prisoner, says the exceptions taken during the three trials were numerous, and necessarily require much care and deliberation to properly prepare them for argument. Those for the two larceny trials have already been so prepared, but those in the forgery case are not yet complete. Everything as far as the defense are concerned will be in readiness at the next General Term, when, unless something more serious than is at present apprehended should interpose, the case and exceptions will be argued. Mr. Hadley expresses his determination, if the decision of the General Term should be adverse to his client, to take the case to the Court of Appeals, and he is very hopeful of achieving a favorable decision in the end. Phelps meanwhile performs his allotted tasks in the Penitentiary, and enjoys most robust health."

THE MASONIC TEMPLE DEDICATION.

The Erie and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies propose to make a reduction in fares to all Masons desiring to attend the dedicatory ceremonies of the new Masonic Temple in this City, which will take place on the 2d of next month. The following rates will be charged by the Erie Railway Company: For tickets to New-York and return from Buffalo, $12; from Rochester, $10; stations between Rochester and Buffalo on Attica Branch, (Avon to Attica,) $11; other stations, about 1½ cents per mile for round-trip ticket, which is about half fare. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company have not made any schedule, but Mr. C. H. Kendrick, the General Passenger Agent, is prepared to receive applications, and liberal reductions will be made to Masonic organizations desiring to attend the ceremonies. It is understood that a reduction of about one-third the usual rate will be made on the round trip.

COLLISION IN THE EAST RIVER.

A collision occurred yesterday afternoon in the East River, off Hallet's Point, between the steamboats C. H. Northam and Signet. The Northam was bound for New-Haven, and the other steamer was on her way to this City from Long Island. By the collision the machiner of the Signet was disabled, and the steamer was taken into tow by a tug-boat and brought to the wharf at the foot Eighty-sixth street, where her passengers landed in safety. None of them had been harmed, but two of the deck-hands were slightly injured. The Northam apparently did not sustain any damage, and proceed on her course without stopping.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,500	Dist. of Col. 3-65s	74⅜	200	do	b3. 16½
10,000	do	74¼	100	Union Pacific	c. 79¼
2,000	do	74⅜	100	do	c. 76⅜
1500	Western Union	79½	600	do	76¼
900	do	79⅝	300	do	76⅛
800	do	b3. 79¾	1500	do	76¼
900	Pacific Mail	b3 44	50	do	76
200	do	43⅞	200	do	c. 76⅛
200	do	44	300	do	76¼
1300	do	44⅛	200	do	76⅜
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	106¾	100	do	b3. 76½
100	do	107	800	do	76½
200	do	106⅞	100	do	c. 76½
45	do	106⅝	200	do	b3. 76⅝
460	do	107	600	do	76¾
900	do	107⅛	500	do	b3. 76⅞
200	North-west	b3. 41¾	200	do	b3. 77
900	do	41⅞	100	Tol. & Wabash	17¼
200	Erie Railway	30¾	100	Panama	154
500	do	30⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo.	b3. 24¾
1000	do	b3 30⅜	100	do	c. 24¾
2200	do	30½	200	St. Paul	36⅜
100	do	30⅝	100	do	c. 36⅝
500	do	b3. 31⅛	500	do	37
100	do	0½	1-0	do	37¼
100	Rock Island	105¼	100	do	c. 37⅛
100	do	105⅜	100	do	37¼
300	do	105½	100	do	b3. 37⅜
100	Lake Shore	70⅞	100	do	b3. 37
100	do	71	600	do	37⅛
500	do	70⅞	300	do	37¼
200	do	70⅝	1000	St. Paul Pref.	56½
600	do	71	300	do	56¾
800	do	b3. 71	200	do	b3. 56¾
3,000	do	71⅛	300	Ohio & Miss	29⅜
700	do	b3. 71¼	100	Kansas & Texas	8¾
76	do	71	100	Pac. R. of Mo	53½
500	do	71¼	100	do	53¾
200	do	b3. 71⅜	100	St. L. & Kan. C.	9¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81	$5,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67 b c. 123⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20, R., '64	27,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 12.116¼
50,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65 N. b3. 122	100,000	U. S. 6s, Cur. b c. 123⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,500	D. of C. 3.65s	74	10	N. J. Central	b c. 109½
10,000	Mo. 6s	b c. 101½	5	do	110¼
12,000	S. J. C. Conv.	110¼	10	do	110
5,000	do	110	2,000	L. S. & M. S.	b c. 71¾
10,000	N. J. C. 1st	b c. 106	300	do	s3. 71¾
1,000	N. Y. C. 1st	b c. 116¼	100	do	s3. 71¾
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st, C.	74⅞	2500	do	71¾
13,000	C. & N. W. Con.	93½	500	do	s3. 71⅝
1,000	R. I. & St. P. Con.	86½	2200	do	71⅝
14,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con. G. B.	87	3000	do	71⅝
6,000	do	87⅛	200	do	b3. 71⅝
13,000	M. & E. 1st, Con.	104¾	100	do	s3. 71⅝
1,000	La. Mo. & So. C.	86½	300	do	71⅝
2,000	do	86⅝	500	do	s60. 71⅝
1,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, C. & O. Br.	94¼	1500	do	s3. 71½
6,000	Ohio & M. 2d	79	300	Ill. Cen.	b c. 85. 105½
3,000	West. Pac. Bs.	97	200	Clev. & Pitts.	b c. 93¾
1,000	do	b c. 97¼	100	do	c. 76⅛
1,700	W. U. Tel. 7s	100	100	do	c. 76⅛
3,000	Un. Pac. 1st	100⅝

THE FREEMASONS' CRAFT.

GRAND MASTERSHIP OF ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.

SOME DISCUSSION OF THE ORIGIN OF FREEMASONRY—TRADITIONS CONCERNING IT—THE MASONS OF THE MIDDLE AGES—LODGES—THE CRAFT IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA—ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

The aspect of Freemasonry is just now particularly refreshed, when a King of England that is to be becomes hierophant of the craft in Great Britain and its dependencies. On the 28th of last month, in the Royal Albert Hall, of London, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, was chosen Grand Master of all the lodges in his mother's dominion—the second of that style who has held that peculiar office. It is, indeed, somewhat in "the eternal fitness of things," that one whose function, under the jealous English system, is mainly a thing of ceremony, should be at the head of a ritualism which pretends to be the oldest, or one of the oldest, in the world, and has a number of notable proofs to offer in support of the assertion. The reports of that pageantry are already more than half-seas over, and will be with us presently.

But is that "craft" so very old as they pretend? That is the question. And to this one is disposed to answer with "Yes and No," after the manner of the Brooklyn people under cross-examination. Some contend that Freemasonry is as old as the Tower of Babel. Others argue that it originated in the reign of Charles II., when the famous antiquary, Elias Ashmole, wrote a book recommending it. Both parties have reason. Every one of the traditions, creeds, or mythologies has, as a general rule that will yet be recognized, its double meanings, viz., a natural meaning, which was the original, and a fanciful and speculative meaning, which is usually the latest. Masonry is in the category of these. It grew first from the necessity of the shelterless human race, and in time duplicated itself into a scheme of thought fashioned on the refinements of human speech. It has had its two meanings—that of architecture and that of science or learning. It is an unsuspected truth that in all old languages the terms for "edifying" meant "teaching" also. We may see this easily in the Latin; but it is plainly in the Greek, and visible in other languages as well. The first knowledge or science of men was artifice and mechanism—the chiefest that of making houses—and the words they used for "building" were words that meant also "craft" or "art" or "trade." Readers of history remember that the builders of walls and cities were the makers of civilization and the men of science. The early laborers had colleges. Numa (whose name is "lawmaker") had colleges of "workers" and of "artificers," and these men built houses, temples, bridges, &c. Those terrible *illuminati*, Harmodius and Aristogeiton, belonged to the race of the *Gephyræ*, who, by name, were "bridge"-builders, and who, in fact, brought letters into Greece, as Herodotus tells us. They were evidently the *Cabiri* of the East, who were builders, and also men of mysteries and crafts. In Italy these workers were called *pontifices*, "bridge-builders," and also priests or teachers. In Egypt they built pyramids; and here we find a parallel between *pyramis* (a building) and the Greek *pragma*, a craft or art. *Pyramis* is found in *freemason*. Those who doubt will please to remember the modern Syrine word *framason*, used to execrate a sorcerer or wizard. In Assyria, *framassoun* (see Layard) is a term for heretic or *Gheber*, and this last word brings us again to those old *Gephyræi* and *Cabiri*. *Framason* strongly disco certs our notion of *two* terms in "freemason." At the same time, the old Irish word *firbis* had a meaning of "learning" and "craft." To this may be added another fact—that the Keltic order of *Culdees* were both "builders" and *illuminati*, or men of *cult*, and that the word *guid* or *gild* is an ancient term for "craft" or society of "cairds." In truth, we do not yet half understand that word freemason, called by the French *franc-maçon*, and by the Germans *freimaurer*. It has its two meanings, one, of the hand, and the other, of the head; and both have a certain connection, like those two parts of the human body.

Following the mechanical or first meaning of the term, we find that in the Middle Age the "trade" of a mason or builder, in timber or stone, was the highest in Europe. Kings wanted palaces. Barons wanted castles, Bishops wanted churches and monasteries, and the masons built them all. Round every great building the workmen were gathered from far and near, and they had temporary lodges, or "huts," as the Germans called them, in which they lived during the work, forming rules of instruction and degrees, adopting signs, watchwords, and a peculiar vocabulary, and making laws for the "craft," as was very natural and necessary. At the same time, as those journeymen "traveled about from place to place, they found it a matter of importance to use certain signs, grips, &c., in strange places, to show that they were "graduates" of the "craft," and not false *cults*, (or "colts.") At that time, (600 years ago,) they had the name of "freemason." It was an ancient name for "craft," and they gave it a new face, writing it, as if it was a compound word, with *veut* (or "free" for "true" and "real," the "mason" *maison*, being the Keltic for "building" or "builder." The double meaning, a thing dear to the men of old times, was thus happily preserved. Those mediæval architects knew the dignity of labor combined with intellect, as did the *Cabiri* and *pontifices* before them; and the churchmen encouraged a craft which gave to religion such a grace of ornament.

Then came a change. It was found that those united clubs and lodges of the freemasons were too much in advance of their age. At a period of serfdom they would use a bold, free style of thought and language, like the men of the Commune in our own day, and were rebuked and discouraged accordingly. Their order faded away by degrees, though it was still remembered by the antiquarians. One of these, in England, Ashmole, already mentioned, declared that it deserved to be revived, and wrote a ritual full of that peculiar ancientry which so takes the fancy of thoughtful people. From that time the "craft" took the coloring and character with which we are familiar. Men were admitted to the order who were not rude or true working masons, but who were called "accepted masons." This system first rose in England about the middle of the seventeenth century. Charles II. was the patron of the few lodges then existing in the kingdom, and William III. presided over a lodge in Hampton Court. The ancient Cabiric fashion extended itself under the new nomenclature, and curiously enough it was from the British Isles it passed into the Continent of Europe, where the old guilds of working masons had become mere traditions, but were not quite forgotten. In most things the European fashions came from France, but in freemasonry the English and Scotch had it all their own way, and their peculiar style of ritual was adopted everywhere.

The oldest lodge of England is that of York. In the revival the men of that city found, or forged, some old parchments, which, published in 1758, told how there was a guild of working masons in that place during the reign of Athelstan, (926 A. D.) Then the Scotch masons found a parchment of their own, which spoke of a "lodge" formed at the building of the Abbey of Kilwinning, in 1140. At London Dr. Anderson published his *History of Freemasonry*, modifying the "constitution and charges of a freemason" after the ideas of Ashmole, and this became the great text-book of the order. Before 1740 there were "lodges" in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, and as far as India and America—all derived directly or indirectly from the English or Scottish exemplars. It is curious enough to read of the way the Grand Lodge of England ordered things on the Continent, nominating Kings and Princes to the Grand Masterships of the foreign lodges. But some of the Princes did not like the subterranean activity of those insular ideas. In Russia, Holland, France, and other places freemasonry was checked, while in Italy, Spain, and Portugal it was completely quelled by the Inquisition. Meantime the varieties of the system became as numerous as the localities, and it had its heresies and controversies. One of these took place in England itself between the Grand Lodge of York and its younger sister, the Grand Lodge of London, each differing from the other in certain very important matters of ritual. But in 1813 the two were united under the mediation of George, the Prince Regent, who had been Grand Master of the London Lodge, and who was succeeded in that office by his brother, the Duke of Sussex. The Dukes of York and Kent were also Master Masons. In England the order of Freemasonry has been always loyal, and the present Grand Mastership of the three Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland in the person of the heir to the throne will only tend to make it more loyal still. The growling and malcontent spirit of the English people has never shown itself among the Freemasons. They seem to have a certain leaning to the monarchy, growing probably out of the venerable memory of King Solomon and Hiram of Tyre, and the royal family has favored them accordingly.

But matters have been different with the Freemasons in other countries, where they were ranked with *carbonari* and *vehme-gericht* men of old Germany. The Popes would not tolerate them. In 1738, Clement XIII. excommunicated them terribly on all Catholic ground. But they could never be entirely driven out of Italy, though Benedict XIV. and other Pontiffs thundered against them. In 1809 they were at Naples, with King Joachim Murat for their Grand Master. When the Napoleonic storm had gone by, Pius VII. struck all the lodges of Italy, and Freemasonry was invisible there till 1856. Then, with the influence of the Savoyards and Garibaldi, came a great restoration of the order, under the ritual of the Grand Orient Lodge, which had its rise in France about a hundred years ago, and which recognizes the three degrees of the orthodox English order—Apprentice, Fellow-craft, and Grand Master. The Pope has no longer the power to stop the spread of the order in the classic peninsula. The other peninsula, that of Spain and Portugal, has been the purgatory of the craft. In 1825 the clergy of Granada hanged seven Masons, and the order shrank terrified within the walls of Gibraltar. Latterly it has ventured out a little, but has probably gone back again since the coming in of Alfonso. In Russia the Greeks have been as unfriendly to the Freemasons as the Catholics. The Czars seem to think the ceremonial of the Greek Church is enough for their people, and no other is needed.

Here in America the men of Pennsylvania, Boston, and New-York had their lodges at the time of the first movement in England, about 1730. In 1734 Ben Franklin became a Mason in Boston. Afterward when he was asked why he did not make one of his relatives a Mason he said, "One fool in a family is enough." Washington was initiated, but he seems to have thought like Franklin on the matter. When the colonies were in rebellion, Vermont had its Grand Lodge in 1774, Massachusetts hers in 1777, Virginia and North Carolina theirs in 1778; others followed, and New-York had her own in 1787. In 1775 a club of colored men (they had done good fighting service against the English) asked the white lodge for a constitution, and were repeatedly refused. At last they wrote to the Grand Lodge of London for one, and got it. Subsequently the Templar order of Masons appeared in this country. It was originated by the Scotchman Ramsay, in Paris, about 1740, and became a very popular denomination in France. In 1816 seven encampments or commanderies of Knights Templar met in New-York, and De Witt Clinton was chosen Grand Master. This order has a certain Christian cast of character, and seems to be a favorite with our people. It carries with it an air of military tradition and knightly romance which is very attractive of the fancy. Over forty years ago the order of Freemasonry was under a cloud in this country, after the disappearance of Mr. Morgan, of Batavia, N. Y. He had published the little pamphlet called *Jachin and Boaz*—first printed in London in 1750—and pretended that the Freemasons had no secret at all worth mentioning. His atrocity was aggravated by the fact that he was himself a member of the craft; and the result was that his free and accepted brethren kidnapped him and drowned him in Lake Ontario. Such was, at least, the opinion of a great many; but nothing of the kind was ever proved, and Morgan's fate has always remained a mystery.

The Morgan business was a heavy blow and great discouragement for Freemasonry in this country; especially as it was made a political test by an Antimasonic Party, and bound up with the issues of a partisan controversy. But the cloud has apparently passed away, and the craft seems to have recovered any ground it may have lost, aided by the natural wish and necessity of men in crowded communities to join together in clubs and societies for mutual countenance, friendly intercourse, and general benefit. Its sentiments and general purposes are praiseworthy. But it has one great drawback, one that has grown with its growth, and without which, perhaps, it would have wanted some of its old popularity. This drawback, as men of culture are apt to consider it, is its framework of antique symbols, signs, and pretenses—things that were all very well in the old times of the mystagogues. Modern society has got rid of a great number of ancient fashions and ideas, and men of intelligence do not like to undergo the mummeries that meet them on the threshold of Masonry and necompany the rôle of the conventional craftsman. In time, very probably, the Freemasons will lay aside their pedantries and mystologies—as religious reformers will, now and then, discard, for the better, the fantastic rites of their creed—and take a new departure to suit the changes of the world about them. They made a change 200 years ago, in giving up the working masons, and may safely make another now. Freemasonry, or *Framasonry*, originally a term expressing the general knowledge of the Cabiric and Magian days, has a traditional right to a very broad and varied field of intellectual display; and the "Grand Masters" and "Royal Arches" may begin to think of giving the "lodges" something of the character of the ancien: "collegia," and having their classes of instruction in the social sciences and reforms, their lectures, their exhibitions of painting, statuary, historic antiques, and what not. Conucius was a clever man in his day; but the Chinese are getting beyond him, very sensibly; and, as Galileo was in the habit of saying, "the world moves."

Meantime the "craft" is progressing very fairly. There may be about 10,000 "lodges" extant in all countries, and about a million of members included in these—a million of men, and not one woman. That last fact certainly seems sufficiently Cabiric and Oriental; but it seems rather open to correction. In the West, during the Middle Ages, many wives of the *Culdees* were members of the "cults," or "guilds," along with their husbands and kindred, as may be read in a *History of the Guilds*, recently published by the "Early English Society," and this is one of the old fashions of the order of workmen which may be restored with perfect archaic propriety and the most agreeable social effect. If his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales would only please, by means of a ceremony which need not be at all of a terrible nature, to make her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra a Freemason of the Grand Lodge of London, the happy innovation would be adopted with alacrity in England and this country and everywhere else, giving the ancient "craft" a new charm, and the prospect of brighter days and a more attractive history.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF A CAPTURED SMUGGLER.

Charles L. Lawrence, the Custom-house broker who has been extradited from England on the charge of acting in complicity with Col. Des Anges, Gustavus W. Ball, and Lafayette Graff, in forging entries by means of which silks were imported as "hosiery," is expected to arrive here to-day, on the Cunard steamer Scythia, in the custody of Detective Mooney. On next Wednesday, Judge Benedict will open the May Term of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, and, after empaneling a new Grand Jury, and calling the calendar on which the silk-smuggling cases have been set down for trial, will adjourn the court until early in June, when it is expected to try those cases. Judge Benedict being unable to take them up earlier on account of having to sit in Brooklyn.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

During the last five weeks, William G. McCormack, Joseph E. McCormack, J. Olmsted Higgins, Henry Hart, William W. Gilbert, Henry S. Howlett, Edwin Aube, Samuel Traub, Nathan Werner, Adaline Vaudyke, the Shafer Manufacturing Company and Thomas Hamilton have filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy: Thomas Rowe, Asher Heller, Soloman W. Heller, Henry Friedgen, Henry C. Bowen (of Tarrytown, Westchester County,) Joseph Stockridge, Henry F. Martin, A. A. Conklin, Augustus Conklin, William H. Seo, Simeon B. Bakrley, John E. Howell, Alfred Earnshaw, Charles R. Tyng, William Trattle, Magnus Marcus, John P. hice, Manning A. Goodwin, Pinkney Walker, Lewis H. Tyler, Michael Klumelstael, Sigmond Seligman, Edward Bayard, Manlius B. Evans and Joseph E. Redman, have been adjudicated involuntary bankrupts, and Henry D. Ladin, Edward Harris, Moses Falk, Louis M. Phillips, Simon Gusthal, John A. Page John Judge, Matthew Riley, Lewis Wurzburger and Mary J. Shaw have received discharges in bankruptcy.

THE CASE OF BRIDGET MILLER.

District Attorney Phelps on Friday notified Coroner Kessler that he desired an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Mrs. Bridget Miller, of No. 39 Park street, who died after an assault committed upon her by her son Edward. Yesterday Chief Clerk Clark, of the District Attorney's office, received a communication from the Coroner stating that Dr. John Bishop, by whom the deceased had been treated, had stated under oath that he was perfectly satisfied that the certificate of death given by him was a proper one, and that the death of Mrs. Miller had resulted from natural causes. If any serious violence, the physician added, had been used toward the deceased, he certainly should have discovered it. The explanation of Coroner Kessler is considered satisfactory by the District Attorney.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE OF THE WEEK.

TESTIMONY IN REBUTTAL—MR. TRACY CONTRADICTED BY MR. WOODRUFF—MRS. MIDDLEBROOK CONTRADICTS THE LOWELL LAWYER—MR. RICHARDS GIVES MORE ABOUT THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS TELLS ABOUT THE SCANDAL ARTICLE—HENRY C. BOWEN ON THE STAND—FLAT CONTRADICTIONS OF MR. BEECHER.

Immediately after the opening of the court on Monday morning, Mrs. Tilton created quite a flutter in the court-room by rising and addressing Judge Neilson. She presented to him a letter, to which, after reading, he briefly replied that the matter required deliberation. This letter, when subsequently published with his Honor's reply, proved to be a pathetic request for permission to testify in her own behalf. The reply of Judge Neilson was to the effect that the law expressly forbade it. After the sensation caused by this episode had subsided, counsel for the plaintiff continued the calling of witnesses in rebuttal, chiefly with regard to the Communist procession, though to ordinary persons it would seem to be unnecessary to have called more witnesses to prove Mr. Tilton's part in this affair after the telling evidence given of it last week by Mr. Swinton. Albert Berghaus sketched the procession for Frank Leslie's paper; he saw Tilton walking with Swinton. Mr. Henry Otis Fox had also seen him, and knew Gen. Ryan, who rode with the Woodhulls, and strongly resembled Tilton in appearance; Mr. William Force knew Tilton from a boy; he too saw him walking, not riding. Mr. Kane wrote the report of the procession for the *Sun*, and gave the same evidence; so did Theodore H. Banks, James W. Stillman, and Mr. H. P. MacManus, who walked close to Tilton all the time of the march. This concluded the procession evidence for the day.

Mr. Albert B. Martin was called, and testified that he was at Mrs. Ovington's house on the day Bessie Turner gave evidence before the committee. He said he went soon after 2 o'clock and found Miss Turner and Gen. Tracy talking in the back parlor, and that they remained there till 5 or thereabout. This was to contradict Gen. Tracy and Bessie Turner, the former testifying that the interview was not so long as two hours, and the latter repeatedly declaring that she only had ten minutes' conversation with the counsel before seeing the committee.

Mr. Franklin Woodruff was the next witness, but little progress was made with him, owing to repeated contests of counsel over the questions. So far as he testified he contradicted flatly Gen. Tracy's assertion that in the interview which preceded the consultation at Moulton's house he (the witness) had not told him the charge against Mr. Beecher was adultery; the witness declared that he did so tell him. He further contradicted Gen. Tracy about the $500 which Beecher had given for the benefit of Tilton's family. Tracy swore nothing was said about the money; the witness swore that he told him the fact. Two other questions were asked and answered. They were in regard to the truth of Gen. Tracy's statement that Mrs. Tilton had told him distinctly at the Sunday night consultation at Moulton's house that the charge was not adultery, and that his wife was a pure woman. The witness said he had no recollection of any such expressions or their substance having been used at the interview.

TUESDAY.

The examination of Mr. Woodruff was continued Tuesday morning. He made several statements in contradiction of evidence on minor points given by witnesses for the defense, and then contradicted Tracy in the statement that at the first interview with Tilton Moulton did not say the letter of contrition was a memorandum of a conversation had with Mr. Beecher, as Tracy said he did. The cross-examination of Mr. Woodruff developed nothing of importance.

Mrs. Anna M. Middlebrook, a Connecticut lady, was called to the stand by Mr. Fullerton. She met Theodore Tilton the first time in Mrs. Woodhull's office in the Summer of 1871. She met him once more in the same office and once in Mrs. Woodhull's house, on the evening of Oct. 25, 1871. She met there Mr. Cowley, who has testified for the defense. The Beecher scandal was not spoken of at all that evening. Mr. Cowley swore that the paternity of Mr. Tilton's children was discussed as well as other scandal topics. Witness was positive that nothing of the kind was broached. She was in the parlor from after dark until between 10 and 11. Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Cowley remained in the room all the time, to the best of witness's recollection.

Mr. Joseph H. Richards, brother of Mrs. Tilton, once again took the stand, to speak this time about the doings of the Church Investigating Committee. He recollected going before the committee in Mr. Storrs' house last Summer. Gen. Tracy arrived at about 8 o'clock. Witness was seated with the committee when Gen. Tracy came in, and was introduced to him. Gen. Tracy beckoned witness to come into the front parlor, and they had some talk. Witness told Gen. Tracy that he was not going to tell anything to the committee. Gen. Tracy said that he was counsel for Mr. Beecher, and witness answered that that made no difference. Gen. Tracy said he wished to ask only one question—if witness' sister had ever confessed adultery to him? He declined to answer. Gen. Tracy said that was as bad as an admission. Witness replied that he had nothing to do with inferences, and would continue to decline to answer. Gen. Tracy asked if witness did not have some regard for his sister's reputation. Witness answered that he certainly had; that he was there after consultation with her that afternoon, and with her approval. Gen. Tracy then wanted witness to detail the specific matters she had told him, but he declined to give them, or to speak at all. Gen. Tracy said that that was what he must say to the committee, and witness did so. Witness said Bessie Turner never called him to task with any stories about Tilton's ill-usage of his wife that he recollected. He could not see how he could possibly have forgotten it if she had done so.

One more witness—a German—was called to show that Tilton walked in the inevitable procession.

Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews then took the stand, but had only time to give a short autobiographical sketch of himself and his numerous works, when the court adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Andrews having got through with universology, alwato, Chinese metaphysics, and other matters of which he has exclusive knowledge, and has written works about, of which he is the exclusive reader, on Wednesday morning descended to affairs more immediately connected with his presence on the witness-stand. He described his early acquaintance with Tilton and with Deacon Freeland. He first made the acquaintance of Victoria Woodhull in May, 1870. He was twice an inmate of her house—once in the Summer of 1870, his wife having gone on a three-months' voyage for her health, and from May 6, 1871, to Jan. 6, 1872, after his wife's death. Grand receptions were held at the house, and the witness caused great amusement in the court-room, and possibly dismay outside of it, by reading a list of the more notable persons who frequented the Woodhull parlors. They were nearly all well-known names. Mr. Andrews went on to say that he himself introduced Mr. Tilton to Mrs. Woodhull, in May, 1870. He never observed any undue familiarities between them. Mr. Tilton's visits to Mrs. Woodhull's house began soon after the publication of Mrs. Woodhull's card in the *World*. *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* was suspended in the Spring of 1872, and the paper that contained the scandal was the first issue after that. Witness said that the article was composed originally by Mrs. Woodhull, and he recast it within four or five days of its publication, at his own residence. Witness was positive and emphatic that the article was not written till two or three days before its publication. The material came to him in the form of a recital. He added the introduction and the philosophical remarks. Mr. Tilton had no knowledge of the intent to publish. The publication was a complete surprise to him. Witness then corroborated Mrs. Middlebrook's contradiction of Mr. Cowley's testimony, that the scandal was a topic of conversation on a certain evening at Mrs. Woodhull's house when Mr. Tilton was present. Elizabeth Cady Stanton communicated the scandal to Mrs. Woodhull in witness' presence a week or ten days before his introduction of Mr. Tilton to the latter lady. These were the more important points of Mr. Andrews' testimony.

Mrs. Bradshaw came next, and flatly contradicted Bessie Turner by swearing that on Dec. 2, 1870, that person came voluntarily to her house and told her that Mr. Tilton accused Mr. Beecher of adultery with his wife, and that witness asked Miss Turner to keep silent about it. Then Mr. John Wood, the printer on *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, testified that he received the first copy for the scandal article on Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1872. The article was published on the succeeding Saturday.

After this came the sensation of the week. Henry C. Bowen took the stand for the plaintiff. His examination was held within a narrow but very important line. The delivery of the famous demand note of Tilton, requiring Mr. Beecher's resignation, was first gone into. Mr. Beecher swore that Bowen dropped into his [Beecher's] house, casually, and gave it to him. Bowen swore that he met Beecher by previous appointment at Deacon Freeland's house, which was selected because the interview could be private. Mr. Beecher testified that Mr. Bowen informed him that he was not aware of the contents of the note. Witness said emphatically, "That is not so." He did not say whether he knew what was in it or not. Mr. Beecher did not hand the note to witness, and witness did not say he simply carried it to oblige Tilton. Mr. Beecher's entire explanation of his letters is based on his alleged grief for the injury his unfounded stories about Mr. Tilton to Mr. Bowen, and his advice in that respect, did to Mr. Tilton; Mr. Bowen swore that Beecher gave him no advice whatever about discharging Tilton from the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union*, and furthermore that, at this very interview, he told Beecher that Tilton had been already discharged from both papers. Mr. Bowen's version of the interview was thus given:

"Mr. Beecher read the letter and put it in his pocket. He had his overcoat on. I asked what he had to say about it. He replied, 'He is crazy,' or 'I think the man must be crazy.' I sat a few moments longer, during which nothing was said, when he asked me if I was friendly to him [Beecher.] I said, 'We have settled our differences, and I have no unfriendly feelings toward you.' He said he was glad to hear that. He then asked me what action I had taken in relation to the discharge of Tilton as editor of my papers. I told him I had canceled the agreement; that it was an accomplished fact. He asked me if I knew the condition of Tilton's family. I said I did not. He said he could enlighten me. I answered that I did not think it important to know. The interview lasted about half an hour. Mr. Beecher closed it by asking me to call at his house the next morning and confer with Mrs. Beecher; that she had received some letters from Mrs. Tilton in Ohio, containing damaging facts against Mr. Tilton, which he wished me to see. That is all I recollect."

Witness was asked whether there was any connection between the tripartite agreement and the arbitration which led to the payment of the $7,000 by him to Mr. Tilton, or with the payment of that sum. He answered, "None whatever." He had always been willing to arbitrate and to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, and had frequently so notified Mr. Tilton. The arbitrators sat at the house of Mr. Moulton. Witness was present at the whole arbitration. Nothing was said there about Mr. Beecher's affairs. Witness produced the original agreement or submission signed by himself and Mr. Tilton. The award was made on the same evening. Nothing was said about the burning of papers on that evening. Witness handed the check to Mr. Tilton personally, and took his receipt. Witness left with Mr. Storrs. He thought the others left at the same time. Mr. Fullerton asked the history of the tripartite agreement. Witness replied that he knew very little about the history of it.

THURSDAY.

The principal and more important parts of Mr. Bowen's testimony were given with the conclusion of the court on Wednesday, and after some few inquiries had been directed to him by Mr. Fullerton on Thursday morning, the cross-examination commenced. Mr. Bowen betrayed an occasional lack of memory under the questioning of Mr. Evarts, but in general he stood very positively to his statements made on the direct. He reiterated that he met Mr. Beecher at Mr. Freeland's house by appointment, and that the tripartite agreement had nothing to do with the award, herein contradicting the testimony of Claflin, Freeland, and Storrs, of the arbitrators. He said he did not ask for the return of the Woodstock letter, and that nothing was said about destroying the documents in his presence, as they testified to. Mr. Bowen gave what he knew of the history of the agreement, and the change he made in the original draft by him was given in evidence. It was a change which made him [Bowen] simply regret having circulated stories derogatory to Mr. Beecher, instead of declaring that they were without foundation.

MR. HENRY C. BOWEN ON THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Last evening a reporter of THE TIMES called on Mr. Bowen at his residence in Brooklyn, when the following conversation took place:

Reporter—Mr. Bowen, I see by an evening paper that you positively deny having seen or heard of the "tripartite agreement"—so called—until after the arbitration at Mr. Moulton's house.

Mr. Bowen—I do, Sir, most positively, and I think I can make it clearer by calling your special attention to a few points. Who were those arbitrators? They were highly respectable, clear-headed business men, called together to act for Theodore Tilton and myself, and nobody else. They were not invited to Mr. Moulton's house by Mr. Beecher. He had no part in the affair whatever. The arbitrators for the time being were a court. They did not and could not discuss or even consider any other question or subject except what *Theodore Tilton* and *myself* thus brought before them. Mr. Tilton was the plaintiff, and I was the defendant, and the arbitrators were called there to listen to what we had to say, not to what Mr. Beecher had to say, either by himself or his attorney. He was not there himself, and he had no one there to speak for him. Mr. Tilton certainly did not present Mr. Beecher's case, and most assuredly I did not. The arbitrators could not, for that would have been perfectly ridiculous. They were called to listen, not to make speeches in behalf of an absent person, or for Mr. Tilton, or for myself. The written "submission" paper, signed by Mr. Tilton and myself, was to be their guide. Mr. Beecher's name was not mentioned in that paper. It would have appeared singular, therefore, on the part of either of the arbitrators, to rise from his seat with the "submission paper" in hand and have said: "Now, gentlemen, I propose to kill two birds with one stone at this meeting. I propose (addressing himself to the other two arbitrators) to act as special advocate of an absent friend of mine not mentioned in this arbitration paper, and while we are about it to settle all his claims at this time on one of these parties." Nonsense! It is too ridiculous to think of for one moment. Those men could not and did not, in all their official actions that evening, listen or even refer to other topics than the one named in the "submission paper." No, no; no man acted as attorney for Gen. Grant or Mayor Hunter, or for Henry Ward Beecher. It would have been simply impertinent for the arbitrators, either of them, to do so, as neither Mr. Tilton nor myself had called them together for that purpose. We organized with the "submission" paper in hand; we acted under it, and the arbitrators listened to us and then made their award. To have ingrafted in their award any outside matter not assented to by Mr. Tilton or myself—not considered or discussed by Mr. Tilton or myself—for no other could speak—would have made them simply ridiculous. If those arbitrators, when organized with that "submission paper" in hand to guide them, as the charter of their deliberations, had spoken of any other subject as proper to come before them, I should have called them to order. Mr. Tilton would have done the same, and if we both could not have stopped such irrelevant talk we should have taken our hats and gone home; at any rate, I should have done so.

Reporter—Can you give me any new light about the delivery to you of the Woodstock letter?

Mr. Bowen—I could do so, of a startling character—but I prefer not to speak on that subject just yet.

Reporter—Mr. Claflin, Mr. Storrs, and Mr. Freeland, it is said, will probably be called to the stand in court to contradict your testimony, Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Bowen—Very well. I shall watch for what they have to say with deep interest, and I shall be particularly pleased to have either of those gentlemen say who acted for Mr. Beecher, or spoke for him on that occasion, and by whose authority or permission. As I have said in court, these men—one or more of them—might possibly have spoken in Mr. Beecher's behalf, either before or after the regular session of the arbitrators; but if they did so, I did not hear them.

Reporter—The "tripartite agreement" seems to be dated April 2. How is that? How can you reconcile that fact with your testimony?

Mr. Bowen—Well, Sir, very easily. Now, let me admit for the moment that that document was written and *executed* the 2d day of April, as it appears, how is it that the arbitrators could possibly award that it should be *again executed on the evening of the 3d of April?* If the date were correct on the document, and if it were written on that day, it certainly could not have been signed that day, for all agree that it was in my hands a portion of two days at least. If it had been in my hands on the day of the meeting of the arbitrators, I certainly should not have been surprised or have provided in writing against the introduction of the topic to the arbitrators. But I positively did not see the paper on the 2d of April, or on the 3d of April, or on any other day before the meeting of the arbitrators.

THE NEGRO WITNESS WOODLEY.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index and Appeal* of the 7th inst., says: "We learn that the negro Woodley, who figured as a witness for the defense in the Beecher scandal case, is still hanging around the city, expecting or at least attempting to procure witnesses to indorse and vindicate his character. The attempt is of a very desperate nature. We are informed that there has been instituted an attempt to establish Woodley's virtuous character by proving that he was not the man arrested some years ago by Lieut. Minnetree and other officers of the Police for an offense or outrage offered to a colored woman. Woodley may be able to show very satisfactorily that he is not the man; but that is a very different matter from proving good character and credibility."

MADAME RISTORI ROBBED.

Mme. Ristori complained to the proprietors of the Clarendon Hotel, at which she was a guest, that on Thursday evening ten Napoleons and $100 in greenbacks had been stolen from her rooms. Detective Kiely, of the Central Office, arrested Thomas Cannon, a servant in the hotel, on suspicion of being the thief. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Otterburg, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, but he was remanded in order that the attendance of Mme. Ristori as a witness might be secured.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—THE PROGRAMME OF SPORTS—DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPETITIONS.

The Athletic Association of Columbia College had its seventh annual meeting yesterday on the grounds of the New-York Athletic Club, Mott Haven. The programme of sports was ample and pleasantly varied, while the entries were numerous and the contests close in most instances. There was a large attendance of the students of the college and of members of other athletic associations, but as the day was raw and unpleasant the number of outside visitors was rather limited. The sports opened with a walking contest of one mile, which brought out five competitors. It was cleverly won by Mr. Francis in nine minutes one and a quarter seconds. The other competitors were Messrs. Griswold, Nicholls, Crow, and Trotter. The next contest on the programme was throwing a base ball. This was won by Mr. Whitmore, who covered a distance of 315 feet, the next in order being Mr. F. D. Weekes, who fell short of the winning throw by one foot. A flat race of 100 yards followed. There were four entries—Messrs. Root, Van Boskirk, Bliven, and Lindley. Mr. Root touched the tape first, but the time was not especially good. The race occupied 11¾ seconds. A severe hurdle race of 100 yards was next in order. There were eight flights of stiff hurdles, each being three feet six inches high. Nearly all of them were knocked down by some one or other of the competitors, but Messrs. Lindley and De Forrest cleared their jumps to the end, the former winning in 18 seconds. The next was a flat race of one mile, which was contested with great spirit. The following were the contestants: H. P. Brown, Class of '77; Robert D. Rhodes, Class of '76; James A. Booth, Class of '78; James A. Renwick, Class of '76; Gaspar T. Goodwin, Class of '76, and W. Waller, Class of '78. They all went off at a good pace, and presently Mr. Goodwin went to the front and took a good lead, which he gradually increased. The others shifted places from time to time, with the exception of Mr. Renwick, who was making a waiting race, and accordingly lay a long distance off. Entering on the last lap, however, he put on a spurt and ran through the competitors who separated him from the leader. His effort was so vigorous that it seemed as if it would exhaust him. He kept on, however, with great pluck, and was soon level with Mr. Goodwin. The latter made a determined but futile attempt to shake him off, and Mr. Renwick, still further increasing his speed, went to the front and touched the tape, two and a quarter seconds in advance. The time was 5:14¾. One of the most interesting contests of the day was the running high jump. The contestants were Messrs. Pryor, Weekes, and Bogert. The rod was first put at four feet two inches, and was easily cleared by all three, whose styles of jumping were essentially different. Mr. Pryor gave a fine close jump, Mr. Weekes bounded from the ground like a ball, while Mr. Bogert took the leap in a seemingly lounging and effortless kind of way. At four feet and four inches Mr. Pryor displaced the rod, but he righted himself on the next jump. At four feet six inches all cleared it in admirable style. It was then put up to four feet eight inches, when Mr. Weekes went out of the competition, as he knocked down the rod in the next trial. On this occasion he slipped, and Mr. Pryor proposed that he should have another chance, but he acknowledged himself vanquished and declined the courtesy. At four feet nine inches Mr. Pryor cleared it splendidly. Mr. Bogert displaced the rod, but cleared it in excellent style the second time. It was then raised to four feet ten inches, when Mr. Pryor touched. Mr. Bogert jumped clear. At five feet eleven inches Mr. Pryor touched, and then cleared the jump. Mr. Bogert failed in his three attempts. It was then proposed that Mr. Pryor should try a jump at five feet. He took the leap in fine style, clearing it with at least three inches to spare. He jumped it again at five feet, one inch. A three-legged race, in which four couples started, was easily won by Messrs. Hammond and Brown. The other contestants were Messrs. Cornell and Van Boskerk, W. W. Bliven and A. M. Bliven, and Root and Lindley. The time was thirteen and a half seconds. Next in order came a walking contest of three miles. The starters were Messrs. Ralph Nicholls, William E. Conroy, W. W. Bliven, A. M. Bliven, and H. F. Morehead. The result of this contest indicated insufficient training in the case of several of the contestants. One of them, Mr. Conroy, fainted, and two of them, Messrs. A. M. Bliven and Morehead, did not finish the distance. Mr. A. M. Bliven took the lead from the starting, but was soon deprived of it by Mr. Nicholls, who was soon a long distance in advance. He held this position until near the end, when Mr. W. W. Bliven closed up with him and came in a winner in thirty minutes and sixteen seconds. Mr. Morehead fell out on the sixth lap, and Mr. A. M. Bliven gave way later in the race. Mr. Conroy made a good effort, but at length fell down from exhaustion. He has only recently recovered from illness, and was hardly in a fit condition for the contest. A running long jump brought out Messrs. Bogert, De Forrest, Pryor, and Weekes. The contest was soon reduced to Messrs. Bogert and Pryor, who tied at sixteen feet two inches. In the deciding jump Mr. Pryor only cleared fifteen feet eight inches, and Mr. Bogert covered sixteen feet eight inches—thus winning by a foot. A flat race of 100 yards, open to strangers brought nine competitors to the post. The race was run in heats. For the first heat the starters were Messrs. Lindley, Treadwell, Hoffman, Devoe, and Clinch. Mr. Lindley, belonging to the Athletic Association of Columbia College, won in 11¾ seconds, Mr. Hoffman being second. The starters in the next heat were Messrs. Jewett, Watson, Alcott, and Oliver. Mr. Jewett won in 11½ seconds, and he also won the final heat in 11¾ seconds. There were four competitors in the standing long jump. Mr. Bogert jumped nine inches and won. Mr. Weeks jumped 9 feet 3½ inches. Mr. De Forrest 9 feet 3 inches and Mr. George L. Tilden 8 feet 6 inches. The final contest was a consolation race of a quarter of a mile. There were only two entries, Messrs. William Waller and Gustave Koobe. The pace was very fast and the race was won by Mr. Waller in 2 minutes 30 seconds. All the races were started by pistol shot. The judges were Messrs. Robert Grinnell, Daniel Sterns, and E. S. Rapallo; Mr. James O'Neill was referree, and Mr. Fred Eaglehcart timekeeper. At the conclusion of the sports the prizes were distributed.

A SINGULAR COMPLAINT.

Walter Gibson, the editor of a Harlem journal,

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THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SALE of New and Second-hand Axminster, Moquette, Velvet, English and American Brussels, Three-ply Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Stair Carpets, Matting, &c.
Many of the Carpets as as good as new, from parties moving, who avail themselves of this opportunity to sell their Carpets and select from the large assortment others to fit their new rooms without waste. Contributors will please send their goods as early in the week as possible.

ANOTHER GREAT SALE OF SECOND-HAND SEWING-MACHINES.

About 500 Wilcox & Gibbs, Wheeler & Wilson, Domestic, Singer, Grover & Baker, Howe, Secor, Weed, and others, all of which have been taken in exchange for the
LIGHT RUNNING AND NOISELESS REMINGTON.
Many are nearly new, and the best lot ever offered. They will be sold in lots to suit the trade and private buyers at auction, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 11 and 12, at 10:30 o'clock each day, at Matthews' Auction Rooms, Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty st.
Now ready for examination.
DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.—Cheapest, richest, finest flavored, and most delicious ice-cream in market. Depots, 305 4th av., 1,204 Broadway, and 79 Chatham st.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

BLOOM'S

POPULAR EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,
338 BOWERY 340
Bargains never known before will be offered
MONDAY MORNING,
The 10th inst., in
REAL GUIPURE,
YAK, AND
THREAD LACES.
The finest assortment imported were purchased at an immense sacrifice, and will be offered at a small advance.
LACE SACQUES, POLONAISES,
SLEVELESS JACKETS,
OVERDRESSES,
FICHUS, SCARFS, LACE SHAWLS, &c.,
Comprising, without exception, the largest and most choice assortment in this line, which we are selling full 33 per cent. lower than all other City retail houses.
We would call the attention of our patrons and friends to our stock before purchasing elsewhere, and thereby save time and money.
We have just opened two cases of choice
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Crepe, Twist Silk, and Jet Fringes, Moss Trimmings, Passementeries, &c.
All the new shapes in Ladies', Misses', and Children's Chip and Straw
HATS AND BONNETS,
French Flowers,
Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
Our assortment of French Flowers is perfectly exquisite. Coronets and Mountures in all the delicate tints of White, Cream, Blush, &c.: as well as all the darker shades damasse and gros-grain Ribbon and trimming Silks to match.

PARASOLS & SUN UMBRELLAS

in endless variety, all prices, all sizes, and all qualities.
Our assortment of

KID GLOVES

is unexcelled; even our lowest priced gloves are warranted. A new pair given for those that may rip or tear when first tried on.

CORSETS,

500 dozen our own French imported, elegantly embroidered, $1 75.
Finest hand-made French Coutille, heavily boned, silk stitched,
PERFECT FITTING, ONLY, $1 97.
Compare most favorably with similar Corsets selling all over at $3.
LADIES' READY-MADE
UNDERGARMENTS.
By long experience, we are enabled to manufacture and offer to the public a most excellent assortment of Ladies' Misses', and Children's ready-made

UNDERGARMENTS,

superior to home made, and much lower in price.
Muslins, Linens, Percales, Embroideries, and Laces for these garments are invariably of the best quality. We use principally lock stitch machines.
Morning Wrappers, Negligee Jackets, in plain and elaborate designs.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF INFANTS' WEAR,
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
Large lots from auction, very cheap.

HOSIERY,

In new and varied styles.
Merino Underwear, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.

BLOOM'S,

338 BOWERY 340,
BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.,
ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

L. SHAW,

NO. 364 BOWERY, CORNER 4TH ST.

The largest stock of Human Hair Goods in the City. The only house in the City where all goods are positively retailed at wholesale prices. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case or goods returnable. All the latest styles of Coiffures on hand in large variety.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF INVISIBLES, VERY STYLISH, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS AND CONSTANTLY MADE TO ORDER.

PRICE LIST.

SHORT HAIR Switches, 50c. and upward.
Finest quality Hair Switches, SOLID, NOT DYED:
15 inches long, 4 oz. weight.....$5
22 inches long, 4 oz. weight.....6
26 inches long, 4 oz. weight.....8
32 inches long, 4 oz. weight.....10
SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES, 50c.
LONG SINGLE CURLS, naturally curly.
18-inch, $1 50; 22-inch, $2; 24-inch, $2 50; 26-inch, $4; Frizettes, 25c., 50c., and $1 per yard.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.

BRANCH STORE, NO. 345 6TH AV.,
between 21st and 22d sts., up stairs.
Ladies' own Hair made over in latest styles.
Combings made up, 25c. and 50c. per ounce.
GOODS sent to all the States, when prepaid, free of all charges, or C. O. D., with privilege of examination.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAS. T. PRATT & CO.,

No. 53 Fulton st., corner Cliff,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE STANDARD

TOOL CHESTS,

Filled with the best tools only, and ready for immediate use.

FLEETWOOD

SCROLL SAWS,

Hand-saw frames, prepared woods, saw blades, designs, and all tools necessary for amateur bracket-work.
Send for lists

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The CONSUMERS' ICE CO.'S office, No. 146 Horatio st., will supply ice to families and offices at the following prices, viz.:
8 to 10 pounds daily.....30c. per week.
12 to 15 pounds daily.....40c. per week.
20 pounds daily.....50c. per week.
25 pounds daily.....60c. per week.
30 pounds daily and upward.....30c. per 100 pounds. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

CATARRH CURED. FREE. —DR. LANE'S REMEDY NEVER fails. We guarantee a positive cure, no matter how long standing. Trial bottle sent to any sufferer free of charge. Address the sole proprietors, HENRY REED & CO., No. 643 Broadway, New-York.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO HAVE his house painted and decorated, either in City or country, can have it done in first-class style at cost by a practical fresco painter; whose work can be seen in some of the best houses in New-York or Brooklyn; first-class references. Address DECORATOR, Box No. 181 Times Office.

SODS FOR SALE CHEAP.—H. S. EVANS, GREENPoint, Long Island, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 25,318 OF THE FRANKlin Savings Bank. The finder will please leave the same at the bank.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO

Will offer on MONDAY, MAY 10, in addition to their usual assortment of

Black Dress Goods,

suitable for
DEEP AND LIGHT MOURNING,
a Magnificent Stock of PURE SILK and SILK and WOOL

GRENADINES,

In PLAIN (fine and coarse mesh,)
STRIPED and PLAID.
Also,
VERY RICH BROCADE, VELVET STRIPE and BRAIDED SILK GRENADINES,
in new and elegant designs.
Together with a full line of
PERCALES, CAMBRICS,
LAWNS, ORGANDIES,
GINGHAMS, PRINTS, &c., &c.

Wedding and Infants' Outfits,

READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have also in Stock a Fine Assortment of
FRENCH AND CITY-MADE UNDERWEAR,
At Very Low Prices.
BOYS' CLOTH, TWEED, AND PIQUE SUITS,
From 3 to 8 years old.
PARIS AND THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
CLOTH SAQUES FOR MISSES.
DRESSING SAQUES,
SKIRTS, MORNING WRAPPERS,
CORSETS, PANIERS, &c., &c.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO

Have now open an Elegant Stock of NOVELTIES in Spring and Summer English and French Cassimeres and Cloths,
Laverton's Oriental Twills,
English Serge Suitings,
"Carr's" Meltons,
Scotch, English, and Cheviot Suitings,
White and Colored Corduroys,
White and Fancy Cloakings,
Suitable for Children's Wear, &c.
N. B.—The above cut in any length to suit purchasers.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

SILK, LISLE THREAD,
BALBRIGGAN,
GAUZE AND GOSSAMER MERINO UNDERWEAR.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN PLAIN AND FANCY HOSIERY FOR LADIES and CHILDREN.
BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY, Real and Imitation.
LISLE THREAD HOSIERY. Plain and Fancy.
SILK HOSIERY, Plain and Fancy.
MEN'S AND BOYS'
PLAIN AND FANCY HALF HOSE, in
SILK, LISLE THREAD, and COTTON.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO

Carpet Department.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS

AT $1 10 PER YARD.

5-Frame English Brussels,

In Exquisite Designs and Colorings,
AT $1 75 PER YARD.
Now open, an extensive assortment
AXMINSTER,
ROYAL WILTON,
BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY,
PRIVATE DESIGNS in
FRENCH MOQUETTES
AND TOURNAY VELVETS.
Axminster, Aubusson and Smyrna Carpets
In one piece.
Also, a splendid stock of NEW AND CHOICE patterns in

English and American Oil-cloths, Fresh Canton Mattings, &c., &c.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Now in Stock the Largest and Finest Assortment of
LACE CURTAINS
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be found in the City and
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

CARPETS.

ALL NEW GOODS AND NEW DESIGNS, IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, SHADES, PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAINS, AND CORNICES.

BODY BRUSSELS from $1 50 per yard up.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS from $1 10 per yard up.
ENGLISH KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS from $1 per yard up.
EXTRA SUPER CARPETS from 75 cents per yard up.
TWO-PLY ALL-WOOL CARPETS from 60 cents per yard up.
INGRAIN CARPETS from 40 cents per yard up.
OIL-CLOTHS from 25 cents per yard up.
CHECK AND WHITE MATTINGS from 25 cents per yard up.
PAPER-HANGINGS from 5 cents per piece up.

At the Popular Carpet Store,

NO. 293 8TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON
STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.
The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.
Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and at Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.
The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.
Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates.
J. W. HANCOX.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marbleized and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for picnickers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'s Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

WILL OFFER THIS WEEK IN THEIR

HOUSE-FURNISHING
GOODS DEPARTMENT,

an extremely large assortment of very desirable Goods at
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
Special bargains in
REAL LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CUTAINS,
PIANO COVERS, AND
MARSEILLES QUILTS.
Splendid line of
BLEACHED AND BROWN TOWELS,
FROM 12c. UPWARD.
100 DOZEN BROWN HUCK TOWELS,
REDUCED FROM 35c. TO 25c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NAPKINS,
from $1 13 a dozen upward.
BLEACHED AND BROWN DAMASKS,
from 52c. a yard up.
6-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 SHEETINGS,
MOST POPULAR BRANDS.
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS
cheaper than the lowest cash prices down town.
A large line of

WHITE GOODS,

PIQUES, BISHOP AND VICTORIA LAWNS, SWISS MUSLINS, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, AND LINENS,

Sun Umbrellas and Parasols,

THE MOST COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
We invite attention to our large lines of PLAIN AND TWILLED SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, in the most desirable shades of
Dark Blue, Plum, Brown, and Black,
elegantly mounted with
REAL PEARL, IVORY, CORNELIAN, OXIDIZED, AND FANCY WOOD HANDLES,
CARRIAGE SHADES AND PARASOLS, an unequaled assortment.
PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,
with Ecru Net Covers, in all designs.
LADIES WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO INSPECT OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, May 12
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 15
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY B. HANELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 19, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. BURLEIGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, FERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Fernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of the above rates, greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CUBA.....Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday May 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, May 20
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CUBA.....Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, June 1
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Fairchild, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
The steam-ship HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, will follow on May 20.
For freight or passage, apply to
LERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STORAGE.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S

STORAGE WAREHOUSES,

for Pianos, Furniture, and Baggage, in separate compartments.
Families going abroad, or to the country, will find it to their advantage to have us estimate for storage, cleansing carpets and lace curtains, or for completely renovating their house.
Principal office, No. 384 3d av.
Branch offices, No. 1 East 22d st., and No. 1,284 Broadway.
We have at our principal office a great bargain in two parlor suits and a lot of velvet carpets.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE for furniture, baggage, &c., Nos. 233 and 234 West 47th st. Inspection invited.
MORGAN & BROTHER, Proprietors.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE, — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

DANCING.

MR. HLASKO'S INSTRUCTION IN DANCING, No. 1,464 Broadway, will be resumed Oct. 30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE. 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART, Sole Proprietor.
On account of the many who were unable to obtain admission the past week, Harrigan's successful sketch entitled
DOWN BROADWAY,
or the Minature 69th.
Miss KITTY O'NEIL as Colonel,
Will (by request) be presented at matinées and each night this week.
Look at this! The greatest treat ever offered!
For the week commencing May 10, this being the last week of Harrigan and Hart, prior to their appearance at Wallack's where they appear May 31, 1875. To make this the grand "gala" week, the olio will be changed every night.
First appearance of the celebrated
FAUST FAMILY. (Three in number.)
First appearance of the
DEVERE BROTHERS. (Three in number,)
in their Statue Clog Dance,
and Miss ADAH RICHMOND.
Entire change nightly.
Harrigan, Hart, Wild, Tooley, and the entire company.
MONDAY NIGHT and WEDNESDAY Matinée.
MULLIGAN GUARDS, TAKE IT AND DON'T,
THE SKIDMORES, MY TURN NEXT.
TUESDAY NIGHT and SATURDAY Matinée.
THE TERRIBLE EXAMPLE, WHO OWNS THE LINE.
THE COLORED CONDUCTOR, WHO DIED FIRST.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
LONDON COMIC SINGERS, TRIAL DANCE,
AFTER THE WAR, COAL-HEAVER'S REVENGE.
THURSDAY NIGHT.
EDITOR'S TROUBLES, RUM AND GUM.
Concluding with the hit of the season,
DOWN BROADWAY;
or, the Minature 69th Regiment.
FRIDAY NIGHT.
DAY WE WENT WEST, REGULAR ARMY, SCHOOL.
Concluding with the great hit,
DOWN BROADWAY;
or, the Minature 69th Regiment.
SATURDAY NIGHT.
THE TERRIBLE EXAMPLE, THE COLORED CONDUCTORS, WHO OWNS THE LINE, TAKE IT AND DON'T.
Concluding for the last time this season with the hit,
DOWN BROADWAY;
or, the Minature 69th Regiment.
Seats can be secured for any night or matinée without extra charge.
Look out for the appearance of the greatest artists in America, Rickey and Barney, the great Cool Burgess, Carroll, Harris, and J. McKee.
MATINEES Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE REGULAR SEASON,
Mr. Wallack has the honor to announce
A NIGHTLY ALTERNATION
of
POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE STANDARD COMEDIES, involving the
COMBINED TALENT OF THE COMPANY.
Monday and Thursday Evenings, May 10 and 13,
Holcroft's great Comedy of the
ROAD TO RUIN.
Tuesday and Friday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, the Petite Comedy of
A HAPPY PAIR
and Sheridan's Comedy of
THE RIVALS.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS
BOUCICAULT'S fine comedy of the
IRISH HEIRESS.
Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, E. ARNOTT, W. R. FLOYD, J. W. CARROLL, E. M. HOLLAND, E. PLYMPTON, G. F. BROWNE, C. E. EDWIN, W. J. LEONARD, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, and Miss KATE BARTLETT in the casts.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
142D TO 149TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.
The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. SATURDAY, May 15, TWENTY-THIRD MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

EXTRA—UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
STUART ROBSON'S BENEFIT.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 20, 1875.
DELICATE GROUND.
CAMILLE; OR, THE CRACKED HEART.
JOHN WOPPS.
JONES' BABY.
The necessity for an immediate purchase of seats, Mr. Robson disclaims any intention to disguise.

OPENING OF CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
JOHN KOCH.....Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS,
The public is respectfully informed that the eighth season of this favorite and fashionable summer resort, expressly built for the
THEODORE THOMAS SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS,
will open on MONDAY EVENING, May 17.
The proprietor takes pleasure in stating that the Central Park Garden has been remodeled, newly decorated, and renovated.
Every effort will be made to retain for this establishment its present high position as a resort unequaled by any of its kind either in Europe or America. Full programme and particulars in Saturdays' papers.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager.....WILLIAM B. FRELIGH
MONDAY EVENING, and until further notice, the grand Oriental Spectacle, with gorgeous scenery, magnificent costumes, elaborate properties, intricate machinery, new ballet of beautiful young ladies, and grand processions and marches, will be produced after months of preparation, entitled
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
ALADDIN.....MISS LILLIE MACDONALD
(who has been expressly engaged.)
The whole produced under the immediate supervision of MAURICE PIKE, Stage Manager.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, for Ladies and Children. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

ROBINSON HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, May 10, LAST WEEK OF MME. BLANCHE'S Continental Troupe of Young Ladies
In their refined and fascinating entertainments of
LA STATUE IMAGINAIRE. A new and brilliant programme of TABLEAUX VIVANTS
AND NEW SPECIALTY ARTISTES.
The performance will commence with the laughable farce of Mr. and Mrs. Peter White. During the evening will be presented the Two Buzzards. Admission 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1. Matinée Saturday at 2 o'clock.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.
"Mother, is the Old Home Lonely?" Blake; "I'm Waiting for a Letter, Love," 40 cents; "The Gallant Johnson and Bruno, Stewart Dare, John Hart, Pat Rooney, Harry Rickards, &c., &c.
A NEW EXTRAVAGANZA called KENO.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d st. and 4th av.
THE FIFTIETH GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
NOW OPEN
DAY AND EVENING,

JOHN B. GOUGH.
His best lecture, "Circumstances."

STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, MAY 10.
Admission tickets, 50 cents.
Secure your seats at the Box Office.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST,
CLOTILDE OR THE BRUISED HEART.
OPERA LA AFRICANE, &c.
Everything bright, fresh, and sparkling.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

NEW MUSIC.
"Bessie, the Star of the Vale," new ballad, by J. R. Thomas; price forty cents. "Within the Gates of Gold," ballad, by Charles Pratt; price, thirty-five cents. Just published by THOMAS J. HALL, agent, at o William Hall & Son, No. 514 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HAINES BROS

PIANO-FORTES,

REMOVAL.

The above well-known firm has removed its warerooms from No. 27 Union square to the Manufactory, corner

21ST ST. AND 2D AV.,

Where they will continue to offer, as heretofore, instruments that cannot be excelled in tone and workmanship, on the most favorable terms. Try a HAINES PIANO before purchasing elsewhere.

MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SQUARE grand 7½-octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, made by best City maker; used six months; cost $900, for $250; embroidered cover, stool, music cabinet; maker's bill of sale and warrantee for five years.
Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.
N. B.—Box for shipping.

PIANOS—UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A FINE ASsortment for sale and to rent at
MARTIN & SONS, No. 17 East 16th st.,
between 5th av. and Union square.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers,

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

During the past week the Police have arrested 1,683 persons.

Four hundred cigars were yesterday seized by Custom-house Inspector McCorb on the schooner H. W. Foster.

The anniversary of the Universal Peace Union will be celebrated at Plympton Hall, to-morrow, at 11 A. M.

The anniversary exhibition of the New-York Institute for the Blind will be held at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday, May 20.

A meeting of the Board of Direction of the Mercantile Library Association will be held at Clinton Hall, on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

John Woolf, aged twelve years, of No. 549 West Twenty-sixth street, was instantly killed yesterday by the wall of the stable, No. 538 West Twenty-fifth street, falling on him.

William O'Malley, of No. 1,135 First avenue, fell from the front platform of car No. 118 of the Belt line, at Fifty-first street and First avenue, and sustained serious injuries.

An unknown boy, about twelve years of age, was run over and instantly killed by a freight train of the Hudson River Railroad, at Eleventh avenue and Forty-second street, yesterday.

The flag over the Produce Exchange was displayed at half-mast Friday in honor of the memory of Mr. S. U. F. Odell, formerly a member of the Exchange, whose death was announced Friday.

Messrs. Edward Palmer, E. H. Haywood, and William Rowe will deliver addresses before the American Usury Society, at its annual convention, to be held at Masonic Hall on Monday morning.

Postmaster James has deposited $63,600 in the Sub-Treasury during the past week, being the amount received for postage-stamps in the New-York Post Office during that time.

On Friday the Governing Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange decided that District of Columbia 3-65 bonds, from Nos. 1 to 15,700 inclusive, for $500 each, should be considered a good delivery.

An unknown man was found last evening in Mott street, bleeding profusely from a severe cut over the left eye, which it is supposed he received by falling on the sidewalk while intoxicated.

No tidings have yet been received of the overdue steamer Metropolis. Her agents are inclined to believe that she has been compelled to put back to Bermuda with disabled engines.

The Pilot Commissioners have issued an order for the removal of the shad poles obstructing the channel of the North River. A gang of men working under instructions of the board has end up a large number of poles off Hoboken yesterday.

John Martin, of Ninety-third street and Second Avenue, while getting off car No. 14 of the Third Avenue line, at Ninetieth street and Third Avenue, last evening, accidently fell and was seriously injured.

The fifth annual convention of the Labor Reform League will be held at Masonic Hall, at 10:30 A. M. to-day. The convention will be addressed by Stephen Pearl Andrews, Mary A. Leland, R. H. Day, J. K. Ingalls, and others.

Mary Glass, of No. 258 Madison street, attempted to commit suicide last evening, by swallowing a quantity of Paris green. She was attended by Police Surgeon Powell, and was soon pronounced out of danger.

A regular meeting of the Long Island Historical Society will be held in the chapel of Packer Institute on Tuesday next, at 8 P. M. Hon. Henry R. Pierson, formerly of Brooklyn, will read a paper on "Railroads."

At 12.05 o'clock Monday morning Mr. Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, will commence his arduous task of walking 535 miles in six consecutive days, 200 miles in two days, 120 miles within twenty-five hours, and 118 miles in twenty-four hours.

The ninth anniversary of the Universal Peace Union will be held at Plimpton Hall on Monday, at 11 A. M. Rev. E. C. Sweetser, Julia Ward Howe, Rev. Phœbe A. Hannaford, Rev. James R. Miles, Henry S. Carr, and others will address the meeting.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the American Seamen's Friend Society will be held in the chapel of the Sailors' Home, No. 190 Cherry street, to-morrow at 2 o'clock. The report of the Board of Officers will be presented, and Trustees will be elected to fill existing vacancies.

George Devere, aged twenty-two, of No. 69 Forsyth street, was committed for trial yesterday by Justice Kilbreth, for stealing a gold watch from Mr. Richard Keeping, of No. 539 Fifth avenue. The watch was recovered, and the accused confessed his guilt.

On the application of counsel for the Society for the reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Judge Lawrence granted, yesterday afternoon, an injunction against performances in the Bowery Theatre, and the usual undertaking was given on the part of the plaintiff.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the week ending at noon yesterday 578 deaths, 372 births, and 149 marriages, showing an increase of 22 deaths and a decrease of 92 births and 59 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

Gustave Lasky and Max Wortheim were tried yesterday morning at the Special Sessions Court, for selling steam-ship passenger tickets without authority of law. The prisoners were ordered to pay $50 to the complainant, a would-be passenger on a Cunard steamer, to whom they had sold an Anchor Line ticket.

The medical examination of candidates for the vacant West Point cadetship offered by Congressman Willis, of the Eleventh Congressional District, will be held at the College of the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10:30 A. M. The scholastic examination of those who pass the medical examination will take place on the morning of the 22d inst., at the same place.

The anniversary meeting of the National Woman Suffrage Association will be held on Tuesday next, at Masonic Hall, on Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. Addresses will be delivered by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Phœbe W. Couzens, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Carrie S. Burnham, Rev. Olympia Brown, Lillie Devereux Blake, Susan B. Anthony, and others.

The senior class of the Union Theological Seminary were examined yesterday morning in Hebrew by Prof. Briggs, and passed very satisfactorily. The entire programme of the public examinations being now closed, the thirty-ninth anniversary of the seminary will take place to-morrow evening in the Madison Square Church. Rev. Dr. H. M. Scudder is announced to deliver an address.

At the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday it was resolved that, to-morrow being the day of election for officers and members of the Governing Committee, and also for a Trustee of the Gratuity Fund, the board should hold a continuous session from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M., and that the polls should be kept open during that time, and the result announced on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 11 A. M.

The following foreign mails were dispatched yesterday from the New-York Post Office: By steam-ship Adriatic, for Queenstown and Liverpool, 25,961 letters and 29 bags of newspapers; by steam-ship Victoria, for Glasgow, 1,824 letters and 6 bags of newspapers; by steam-ship State of Nevada, for Rotterdam, 164 letters and 1 bag of newspapers; by steam-ship Claribel, for Bermuda, 1,742 letters and 6 bags of newspapers; by steam-ship Main, for Southampton and Bremen, 22,400 letters and 53 bags of newspapers; total, 52,091 letters and 95 bags of newspapers.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 406 arrests last week.

During last week the tax receipts amounted to $79,788 40.

Rev. Thomas Crowther, of Pittsfield, Mass., will assume, to-day, the pastorate of the Memorial Presbyterian Church in this city.

Mary Hogan was held to await the action of the Grand Jury yesterday, by Justic Elliott, on a charge of stealing $80 from her employer, James B. Hopkins, of No. 52 South Eighth street.

During Friday night or early on Saturday morning the residence of G. A. Ostrander, at No. 61 North Sixth street, was entered by burglars, and $58 worth of silver-ware stolen.

Eliza Bunling, a house-cleaner, arrested on suspicion of stealing clothing and jewels valued at $150, from the residence of Mrs. Griffiths, at No. 582 Pacific street, was held for examination yesterday by Justice Morse.

Messrs. Rawley, Henderson, Flaherty, Norton, and Kelly have been appointed a committee to provide speakers for the Mitchel Memorial meeting, which is to be held in the Academy of Music on [illegible] inst.

Capt. McLaughlin, of the Ninth Precinct, was taken suddenly ill yesterday morning while on his way to Police Head-quarters. He was taken to his station, where he lies in a critical condition. Examination showed that the Captain was suffering from kidney disease.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, before Justice Gilbert, in the case of Charles W. L. Smith against the New-York Silk Mills Company, motion was made by plaintiff's counsel to dissolve the corporation and appoint a Receiver. The plaintiff's claim is $170,000. Francis M. Gore was appointed, and gave bonds in $10,000.

Over forty Eastern District lager-beer dealers were summoned to Police Head-quarters yesterday morning to answer charges of violating the Excise Law in keeping their places open last Sunday. The dealers' defense is that they kept open to entertain the members of a German Singing Society who were holding their annual reunion in the Eastern District. The investigation of the charges was adjourned.

Asa Parker, aged sixty years, committed suicide at his residence, No. 156 Putnam avenue, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the head. Mr. Parker was engaged in the mahogany business at Nos. 166 and 168 Centre street, New-York, and it is said that money embarrassments caused him to kill himself. Coroner Simms will hold the inquest.

George S. Peduzzi, the amateur aeronaut who made an ascension from the Capitoline grounds on last Wednesday in a balloon constructed by himself, has returned to his home from Oyster Bay, where he was obliged to abandon his air-ship, jumping a distance of thirty feet to the ground to save himself from being carried out to sea. The balloon has not since been seen. Mr. Peduzzi's experiment cost him, independent by of several severe bruises, about $2,000.

LONG ISLAND.

Mrs. Horace F. Clark, of Far Rockaway, owns a horse which is said to be forty-two years old. He is still sound and in constant use.

Scarlet fever is raging quite extensively in the neighborhood of Seaford. There have been some fifty cases in the last two weeks, although thus far there has been but one death.

The Locating Committee of the Kansas Homestead Association, organized at Seaford by Dr. J. C. Hegeman, have returned, having fixed upon a site for their village in the centre of Ellis County, Kan., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

There are eight churches in the village of Huntington, with a membership of 1,292. The contributions during the past year amounted to over $20,000. The additions to membership during the year were 102. The largest membership is in the Second Presbyterian Church—210.

Sheriff Sammis, of Queens County, with a posse of deputies, yesterday paid a second visit to the bone-boiling establishments and piggeries of Henry Elderkin and James Brennan, at Dutch Kills. The parties were indicted by the Grand Jury for maintaining a nuisance, tried, convicted, fined, and the Sheriff was ordered to abate the nuisance. The posse actually demolished the buildings, and destroyed the kettles, inflicting a loss upon the proprietors of several hundred dollars. No resistance was offered. Other establishments will suffer the same fate should the business be continued.

STATEN ISLAND.

It is thought that the bill now before the Legislature to fund the debt of the village of Edgewater will pass. The debt is about $40,000, and the bill provides for the payment of this within ten years, the money not to be raised by special tax but to be paid in installments from the regular yearly tax.

The Auditing Committee of the New-Brighton Board of Trustees have recommended the payment of various bills amounting in the aggregate to $40,031 37, divided as follows: Special assessment claims, $4,947; First Ward, $1,827; Second Ward, $1,503 29; Third Ward, $554 08; Fourth Ward, $707 04; Fifth Ward, $459 52; sixth Ward, $944 44; general expenses, chargeable to the whole village, $287 50.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

An election for officers of the Yonkers Lyceum, under the new constitution, resulted as follows: E. P. Baird, President; S. H. Thayer, Jr., and W. H. King, Vice Presidents; J. E. Drummon, Recording Secretary; F. N. Ritter, Corresponding Secretary; E. Underhill, Treasurer; R. G. Jackson, Librarian.

At a meeting of the Vesper Rowing Association, of Yonkers, the following officers were elected: Luke Thomas, President; H. J. Keyser, Vice President; Wallis Smith, Secretary; James T. Howland, Treasurer; Otto Sarony, Captain; George Watt, Lieutenant.

By special orders from headquarters, Capt. M. H. Ellis, of Company D, Lieut. E. G. Robertson, of Company C, and Adj. W. S. Downs, of the Sixteenth battalion, have been appointed a Board to examine such non-commissioned officers as the commandant may order before it. The warrants of S. W. Smith, leader, and Charles A. Wildey, Drum-major, have been revoked. Private A. S. Dunscombe, of Company D, has been promoted to Sergeant Major; Corp. Henry Tate, of Company A, to Quartermaster Sergeant; Private Henry Geaner, of Company B, to Commissary Sergeant; and Private A. D. Dunbar, of Company A, to Quartermaster.

NEW-JERSEY.

Gov. Bedle has appointed Frederick P. Budden to fill the vacancy in the Jersey City Fire Board occasioned by the suicide of John B. Drayton.

Lewis Perschoen, an inmate of the Essex County Poor-house, committed suicide on Friday night by cutting his throat with a razor.

The trial of Mrs. Cronk for the murder of Lewis Decker will be resumed in the Patterson courts to-morrow.

The Bergen Railroad Company began yesterday to run cars over their new line through Montgomery street, Jersey City.

Mr. Glendenning will defend himself in his sermon in the Prospect Avenue Church to-day, against the charge of heresy preferred against him.

The members of the congregation of the First Universalist Church, Jersey City Heights, on Friday evening presented Rev. Phœbe A. Hannaford, their Pastor, with a handsome silver tea-service.

The Hoboken Bank for Savings has commenced suit against Martin Klenner, brother of Frederick Klennen, the defaulter, for money said to have been loaned to the defendant out of the money taken from the bank.

Rev. W. W. Hammond, who recently resigned from the Pastorship of the Baptist church on Madison avenue, Jersey City, in consequence of a disagreement with the church officers, will preach today in the Emory Methodist Church.

Counsel of the late Tyler Curtis, whose wife died recently in New-York in consequence of malpractice, sustained at the hands of Mrs. Ibl, states that Mrs. Curtis was not in destitute circumstances, and that she had not been deserted by her husband. In proof of this statement he has produced vouchers showing the remission to Mrs. Curtis by her husband while he was in California, for the thirteen months prior to her death, of over $1,500. During Mr. Curtis' absence, and up to the time of his wife's death, letters passed between husband and wife which were full of expressions of reciprocal love and regard.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The annual exodus to European countries would seem to have begun, judging from the large number of departures yesterday from this port. The Erin, for Liverpool, carried out a complement of 100 cabin and 197 steerage passengers; the Adriatic, for Liverpool, 100 cabin and 289 steerage passengers; the City of Paris, for Liverpool, 50 cabin and 160 steerage; the Victoria, for Glasgow, 74 cabin and 175 steerage; the Main, for Bremen, 141 cabin and 180 steerage. Among the prominent personages included in the lists of cabin passengers are: Ex-Governor Cooke, of the District of Columbia, and Consul John M. Wilson, of Bremen, on the steam-ship Main; the Lord Bishop of Nassau, New-Providence, on the City of Paris; Rev. William Patton, D. D., of Ottawa, on the Adriatic; and Mr. Henry A. Vinton, on the Victoria. Following are the full lists of passengers:

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—E. Eames, Mrs E. Eames, Samuel Hawk, Mrs. Hawk, Willie Hawk and servant, Mrs. H. B. Hurlbut, Miss Annette Estep, Mrs A. S. Kellogg and infnt, Miss Lulu Kellogg, Miss Kate Van Nest, John M. Clark, Mrs. John M. Clark, George Armour, Mrs. George Armour, Miss Mary G. Armour and maid, Allison V. Armour, George Stedman, C. Leiasfeldt, Mrs. Brass, Mrs. A. Baumont, Miss Mary C. Dunleoy, Mrs. G. B. Blanchard, Mrs. Radcliffe Baldwin, Mrs. Sharp, Miss De Pelichet, Mrs. A. May de Agreda and two children, Miss H. Townsend, Julius Bacon, Mrs. Julius Bacon, Rev. H. Moorhouse, G. T. James, R. Beck, Mrs. Beck, B. Weyer, John Green, Master J. Green, E. C. H. Blake, Henry Endicott, Rev. C. Robertson Honey, Paul Guereca, C. H. Taylor, J. W. Ogden, T. H. Harper, H. Chapin, P. B. Worrall, G. W. Bliss, John Woodell, S. H. Wilson, Mrs. D. S. Haana, Mrs. A. S. Gorham, Mrs. Medina, T. A. Howell, Mrs. Howell, A. D. Napier, J. McCue, Constantine Von Meien, James Wright, J. D. Burnside, Mrs. T. J. Coe, Miss Emma Coe, Miss Katie Coe, Timothy J. Coe, Jr., James Mack, Rev. William Patton, D.D., Charles Magee, F. Herwig, John Lyme, O. Neubirch, John Hardy, Mrs. Hardy, J. T. Davies, Mrs. Davies and servant, Master A. M. Glover, Robert Woodward, R.W. Field, Mrs. Field, Master Edward Field and maid, A. D. Irving, Peter B. Steele, John Alexander, Mrs. Alexander, Master Alexander, Mrs. Shurmer, Miss Shurmer, and two children, Marcus L. W. Kitchen, A. H. Glover, G. Nathan, R. Birds, W. Shear, J. T. McClean, S. V. Shaw, F. Chase, Capt. Sharp, U. D. Gollan, S. H. Gollan, T. G. Reach, Miss Mary C. Brereton, Mr. Thompson, Adolphe Dugas, C. A. Dugas, John Watt, Mrs. John Watt, child, infant and nurse, Mrs. William Raudell and child, A. M. Allen, Mrs. A. M. Allen, Anderson Fowler, A. L. Hanscom, Mrs. Dymock and friend, F. H. Russell, Mr. Schofield, Lieut. F. E. Ramaden, Royal Navy, E. W. Morgan, G. Morgan, P. Jones, Mrs Jones, A. Wimpfheimer.

In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.—Lord Bishop of Nassau, Mrs. Venables, three children, and nurse; Miss Fletcher, William Bray, V. Hewans, A. Rodrigues, E. Jado, M. E. Lestegarens, M. Renduelles, William Gleeson, Billighein, A. B. Pride, William Skyrme, Miss Moon, William Livesley, Mrs. William Livesley, three children, and infant, S. L. Mackie, S. Colville, George Westinghouse, Mrs. George Westinghouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gomez, Miss Gomez and lady companion, A. Forjas, John Leslie, John L. Cains, Daniel Sutton, Mrs. Mary Sutton, A. Weinstein, Mrs. S. E. Mundy and infant, George Trull, J. C. Murphy, Carlos Gonzales, José Cubria, Edward Lidbury, Mrs. Edward Lidbury and child, D. G. Handy, Mrs. D. G. Handy, George Hughes, Mrs. George Hughes, Juan N. Calderon, Miss Rosario Calderon, Thomas Kingan.

In steam-ship Erin, for Liverpool.—E. F. Lownsberry, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Harland, Mrs. Foote and child, Miss Souley, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mr. Taylor, J. F. Maddock, Dr. Hugh McNeeley, Mrs. McNeeley, Miss Agnes McNeeley, Miss Mary McNeeley, Master Charles McNeeley, Master Hugh McNeeley and infant, John Walker, Mrs. Walker, John Hutchinson, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Little, John Mahony, Francis Grillo, Mr. Baldwin, Miss Sc[illegible] E. Hunter, Royal Oaks, Mrs. Royal Oaks, Mr. Oliver, Mrs. Oliver, Mr. Harding, W. B. Maddock, Mr. Powelson, Master Carr, Mr. Tanner, Mrs. Tanner and child, Caroline Ruter, Anton Metzger, George Metzger, Selma Maher, M. von Madelburg, Anna Bauf, C. F. Boisseller, J. G. Watermann, A. M. Foster, Eberhard Pahl and child, Wilhelmina Hoffmann, C. Groul, Rosette Lloyd, James Hamilton, Emil Schmidt, Johann Bauf, Heinrich Tripp, Johanne Tripp.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:49 | Sun sets....7:04 | Moon sets..12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10:56 | Gov. Island 11:45 | Hell Gate....1:07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, May 8.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Cortes, Freeman, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Benefactor, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde & Co.; Main, (Ger.,) Leist, Bremen, via Southampton, Aelrichs & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Valparaiso, Manson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Lord Baltimore, (Br.,) Huxford, Rio Janeiro via Richmond, Pendergast Bros. & Co.; Diana, (Norw.,) Roth, Cork for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Carmelita and Ida, (Ger.,) Jensen, Hamburg Funch, Edye & Co.; Morning Star, (Br.,) Sisson, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Emily, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, Honduras, W. Jex & Co.; Ethel Bolton, (Br.,) Haney, Cardenas, Heney & Parker; Beauty, (Br.,) Sinclair, St. John, N. B., F. Nevins & Son; F. H. Odiorne, (Br.,) Renault, Antigua, Perkins & Job.

Schrs. Annie B., (Br.,) Secord, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; North America, (Br.,) Joyce, Humanacoa, Hatton, Watson & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Rhein, (Ger.,) Brickenstein, Bremen April 24, Southampton 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., 80 hrs, with cotton and naval stores to William P. Clyde & Co. May 7, off Cape May Light-ship, passed a United States frigate, with a monitor in tow.

Steam-ship Elanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del. with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Adda J. Bonner, (of Baltimore,) Bonner, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Hicks & Bell.

Bark Francisco Bellagamba, (Ital.,) Barzone, Bristol, 55 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Virginia, (ital.,) Nenciole, Leith 64 ds., with coal to order—vessel to J. C. Seager.

Brig Nellie, Higgins, St. Croix 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros. & Co.; has strong N. W. and S. E. gales from lat. 30 N.

Brig Magenta, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—Vessel to Simpson & Shaw; has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with NE. winds.

Schr. Dick Williams, Campbell, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Newark.

Schr. William Gillum, Mahaffey, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. G. F. Day, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) McBride, Cornwallis, N. S., 8 ds., with 7,892 bushels potatoes to W. E. Duryea—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Prairie Bird, of St. John, N. B.,) Hjelstrom, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Murphy & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevins & Son. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. winds.

Schr. Ruth S. Shaw, (of Millville, N. J.,) Shaw, Caminas, 9 ds. with sugar to P. G. King & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Rebecca Knight, Leek, Virginia.

Schr. S. F. Stockton, Osburn, Virginia.

Schr. Albert Mason, Rose, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Hattie E. Smith, (of Newburyport.) Lee, Atacon, Bahamas, 7 ds., with pine apples to William Douglas—vessel to B. J. Winberg.

Schr. Artistis, Lowe, of and from Keyroeth, with pine-apples to Montell & Son—vessel to Benner & Pinckney.

Schr. Adelina, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. Elisa Moore, Degrote, Baltimore.

Schr. A. F. Klauburg, Horton, Alexandria for New Haven.

Schr. Wake, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. W. L. Elkins, Ludlam, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. I. M. Vance, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. Joseph Franklin, Hawkins, Virginia.

Schr. Kate V. Aitken, of Cape May, Brower, Matanzas, 10 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co., vessel to master.

Schr. Laura S. Watson, Watson, Providence.

Schr. Orizimbo, Guptil, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Means, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Susan Ross, Wall, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Highlander, Woods, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. West Wind, Tracey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Boston, Nickerson, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Benj. English, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. B. L., Dovell, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Pedrick, Bristol, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Velocipede, Miller, Gloucester.

Schr. Henry Friend, Brown, Gloucester.

Schr. Geo. P. Trigg, Linneken, Gloucester, with fish to Geo. P. Trigg.

Schr. Roanoke, Mason, Taunton.

Schr. Ida, Deering, Taunton.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Miller, Fall River.

Schr. Wm. Graham, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disoway, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. Dolly Varden, (of Columbia Falls, Allen,) Beaver Harbor, N. S., 9 ds., with spiling to C. L. Snow.

WIND—Sundown, light, E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Main, for Bremen; City of Paris, Adriatic, and Erin, for Liverpool; Victoria, for Glasgow; France, for London; Claribel, for Nassau, &c.; Cortes, for New-Orleans; City of Austin, for Galveston; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; schr. Rosalie, for Harbor Island.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, May 6.—Arr. brig Josie A. Devereux, Curtis, New-York; Starlight, (Br.,) St. Andrews, N. B.

CIENFUEGOS, May 7.—Sld. brig Marena, Deasey, New-York; schr. Nellie Shaw, Cates, do.

HALIFAX, May 7.—Arr. schrs. Eagle, Provincetown; Water Spirit, Gloucester; Rumbolt, Western Banks.

HAVANA, May 7.—Arr. brig Lady Mary, (Br.,) St. John, N. B.

Sld. 7th.—Steamer Austin, Simpson, Rockport, Texas.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

Sld. for United States ports—Tarpean, Coronet, Matchless, Pilgrim, the latter for Hong Kong; Elliaf, Paolino, Foritz.

Arr. from the United States on the 3d inst.—Madre e Figli, Favorita, and Aurora.

Arr. at Gibraltar on the 7th inst.—Flamingo, Dueppell, Columbus, Flori M. Hulbert, and Vegar, the latter at Dublin; Ceres, Capt. "Boe," Wyham, Lady Westmore'and.

Arr. on the 8th inst.—Arthur, Ceres, R. C. Wylie, the latter at Falmouth; Lei Fratelli, Oasis, the latter in the channel.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Bothnia, Capt. Moodie, from New York, April 28, for Liverpool, arr. here at 7 P. M., Friday.

The White Star Line steam-ship Baltic, Capt. Kennedy, for New-York, left here at 5.30 P. M. yesterday.

HAVRE May 8.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Ville de Paris sld at 11 o'clock this morning for New-York.

MODERN STYLES OF FINE CARRIAGES,

Landaus, Landaulets, Broughams, Caleches, Berlins, Coupes,

Octagon-Front Coupes and Landaulets,

Park Phaetons, Victorias, Cabriolets, Surrey Wagons, "Thauma T Carts," Perithrons, Dog Carts, Doctors' Wagons, Rockaways, Road Wagons, &c.

LATEST DESIGNS, SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

A CAREFUL INSPECTION OF OUR NEWLY-BUILT

Road Wagons

Will prove their general superiority, and especially in the following points:

Graceful symmetry of proportion. Highest perfection attainable in mechanical construction. Thorough solidity of workmanship and display of such exquisite taste, even in the most trifling detail of finish, as heretofore has never been attempted in the manufacture of this favorite American vehicle.

We offer the fullest guarantee as to durability and capacity to stand the most trying amount of wear and tear, and as cheerfully competing with any wagon of corresponding weight manufactured in this City or elsewhere.

BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.

25 UNION SQUARE.

OSHKOSH FIRE.

LOSS, $2,000,000.

HERRING SAFES.

The Latest Proof of their Superiority.

WHAT THEIR OWNERS SAY.

When my safe was taken from the ruins, after forty-eight hours, everything in it was perfect. I also had one of your Champion Safes in the great fire of 1859 which saved my books and valuables.

Hon. GABRIEL BOUCK.

My Herring's safe was bought years ago, yet everything in it is as good as before the fire. R. L. BIGGER.

Your safe did its duty to our entire satisfaction; our books are in good condition and we are now using them. The heat was intense; melted glass adheres to the side of the safe. METZ & SCHLOERB.

The handles of the safe are melted off. The papers and everything in it are perfect. H. S. JANES & CO.

My safe was subject to great heat. The contents were taken out intact. A. SANFORD.

The unequaled fire-resisting qualities of these safes repeatedly proved by their unexampled record in

The Great Fires of

CHICAGO, 1871. BOSTON, 1872.

PORTLAND, 1866. GALVESTON, 1869.

MANUFACTURED BY

HERRING & CO.,

251 and 252 Broadway, New-York.

56 and 60 Sudbury st., Boston.

OWING TO UNFAVORABLE WEATHER

Le Boutillier Bros.

Have not sold all the

Ladies' Underwear,

PERINOT GLOVES and other GOODS that were damaged by water AT LAST WEEK'S FIRE.

They have also received New Silks and other Dress Goods.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, PLAIN, COLORED AND STRIPED HOSE, GAUZE MERINO VESTS, &c.

NO. 48 EAST 14TH ST., UNION SQUARE.

STECK

PIANOS

Are acknowledged to be the best. They have received the HIGHEST PRIZE,

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL,

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR, VIENNA, 1873.

WAREROOMS, No. 25 East 14th st., New-York.

STEINWAY

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.

THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.

First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor,

World's Fair Paris 1867—London 1862.

Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application

Warerooms, 109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.

BARGAINS IN

FURNITURE.

Enameled Chamber Suits.
Walnut Chamber Suits.
Silver Maple Chamber Suits.
Maple and Rosewood Chamber Suits.
Furniture in Eastlak Designs.

Parlor, Library, and Dining-room Furniture in Great Variety. Decorations, Bedding, &c., Selling at Extremely Low Prices.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

CORNER SPRING AND CROSBY STS., N. Y.

SAFES!—BEFORE PURCHASING, EXAMINE OUR Patent Welded Steel and Iron Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, vastly superior and fifty per cent. cheaper than any safe in the world. A large stock second-hand Safes on hand; also taken in exchange.

TERWILLIGER & LOCKWOOD, 54 Maiden lane, between Nassau and William sts., New-York.

CLOCKS

LE BOUTILLIER & BRIDE

IMPORTERS

10 MAIDEN LANE

FORMERLY

SHEPARD LE BOUTILLIER & CO

BRONZES

A GRANITE MONUMENT,

(Quincy,) for sale at a low figure; is about thirteen feet high, and a new and unique design. Address GRANITE, Box No. 125 Times Office.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Manufacture WEDDING PRESENTS of STERLING SILVER, put up in appropriate and attractive cases, and also other articles for household use in new styles and rich variety, presenting effects in chasing, engraving, and gilding in colors not heretofore produced.

CROSSLEY'S CARPETS

WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL.

ENGLISH VELVETS, $1 75 PER YARD. BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 PER YARD. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 PER YARD. LOWELL EXTRAS, $1.

INGRAINS FROM 40c. PER YARD. ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS ALL WIDTHS.

3,000 ROLLS CHINA MATTING, ALL STYLES, CHEAP.

AGENTS FOR THE ENGLISH LINOLEUM.

J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,

NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY.

CARRIAGES

FROM THE

CELEBRATED FACTORIES

OF

H. Killam & Co.,

B. Manville & Co.,

C. F. Dibble & Co.,

For whom I am Sole Agent in New-York

The stock comprises every variety of pleasure vehicle in beautiful designs, including the most elegant styles for town use, as well as the plain and inexpensive kinds for the country.

In combining the productions of these three large establishments, I am able to offer an unusually attractive stock, and great advantages to purchasers.

A. S. FLANDRAU,

Nos. 372 and 374 Broome st.,

THE OLD STAND OF BREWSTER & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CARPETS,

OIL-CLOTHS, LACE CURTAINS, &C.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,

Nos. 183 and 185 6th av.,

IS NOW OFFERING THE

LARGEST ASSORTMENT

AT RETAIL IN THE CITY,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

Consisting of

MOQUETTE CARPETS,
AXMINSTER,
VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE PLYS, (yard wide,)
TAPESTRY INGRAINS,
SUPER INGRAINS, (all wool.)
INGRAIN,
OIL-CLOTHS, (all widths.)
WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY MATTINGS.
REAL LACE CURTAINS from $5 to $50 per pair.
NOTTINGHAM and GUIPURE from $2 to $15 per pair.
CURTAIN NETS AND VESTIBULE LACES.
COTTAGE DRAPERY AND WINDOW SHADES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CRETONNES AND FURNITURE CHINTZES.
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Churches, Offices, Hotels, and Steam-boats furnished at the shortest notice.

Parties wishing to furnish will find it to their advantage to call.

6TH AV., ONE DOOR BELOW 13TH ST.

NOVELTIES

IN

Furniture Coverings

AND

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

NEW STYLES OF

CRETONNES AND SATINES,

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A GIRL, AS COOK; IS A GOOD washer and ironer; would do general house-work; City or country; reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington place, first floor, rear.

STORAGE.

Family Plate and other valuables received on storage as usual by

BLACK, STARR & FROST,

SUCCESSORS TO

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

Packages called for and delivered free of charge in this City.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

F. B. NICOL & CO.

686 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Successors to and continuing the business of the late firm of NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., respectfully announce that they are selling off the old firm's entire stock of

GAS FIXTURES,

Bronzes, Clocks, and Fancy Goods,

AT COST,

PREPARATORY TO LAYING IN A FULL NEW ASSORTMENT.

WE HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR

Increased Facilities

IN THE IMPORTING OF

FRENCH CHINA and of FINE ENGLISH and FRENCH GLASSWARE.

China Decoration, Glass Cutting and Engraving, also the very best quality of Electro-Silver-Plating, done in our own factory.

The Furnishing of Hotels and Steam-boats

Is a specialty, as with our predecessors—a department in our business in which we have unequaled advantages and experience.

F. B. NICOL & CO.,

Successors to NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.

SALES-ROOMS, No. 686 Broadway, } NEW-YORK.
MANUFACTORY, No. 4 Great